INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

VOL XVI NO 184. BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 20 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..	will	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura‡ ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*** Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.**

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
18th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	30th July
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

*** Passenger Steamer.**

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru..	18th July	24th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
20th July	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	2000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. **HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.**

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	1925 Rs.	92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „	1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „	1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co. Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to:—

The Manager, Post Box 316, :: MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by a well established Indian Life Office for District Agencies in Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sindh. Very liberal terms. Only experienced and influential gentlemen need apply to Box No. 2165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1055

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price 12 ans. per 2 ozs. bottle Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

T R1023

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21364.

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P. S.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BORIAVI-VADTAL RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS for the above will be received by the Executive Engineer, B. B and C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, upto 5 p.m. on the 6th August, 1928.

Plans may be inspected and tender forms and conditions of contract may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division on any working day during office hours.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
30774

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Re. 1 per share for the year ended 31st March, 1928, on the Ordinary Share Capital has been declared payable on the 23rd instant. Warrants will be issued to registered holders on production of the Mandates posted to them. Payments to Banks will be made on receipt of the usual applications covered by an Indemnity.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Hongkong House,
Calcutta,
The 16th July, 1928.

30776

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of Indian Universities for one post of PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT in the Traffic Department of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

The ages of candidates, who must have a first class degree in Honours, must not exceed 25 years. Applications will not be considered from candidates without these qualifications.

The selected candidates will, in the first place, be given a course of training for four years in the detailed work of the department. His pay, during this period of training, when his appointment will be terminable with a month's notice on either side, will be Rs. 100 per month, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month. At the end of four years he will, if his work has been satisfactory, be eligible for confirmation in the service as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade. His claim to subsequent promotion will, as vacancies occur, be considered on its merits.

Candidates should state age, educational qualifications, etc., in their applications, which must be sent to the Traffic Manager by "registered" letters not later than the 31st of July, 1928.

H. H. HUDSON,
Actg. Traffic Manager.

The 3rd July, 1928.

30686

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"C (BHULESHWAR) WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Messrs. Ibrahim Suleman Haji, Bar-at-law and Jamshed Jehangir Jamsedji Cursetji, B.A., LL.B., having withdrawn their candidature, Mr. Gangadas Motilal is deemed under Section 26 (2) (j) of the Bombay Municipal Act to be elected a Councillor in place of Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master deceased.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 19th July, 1928.

30778

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 537 for 30 Shares Nos. 15577|15606 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Shah Chhaganlal Narsilal is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Bank within one month from this day after which duplicate will be issued.

R1057

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from competent persons for the purchase of Rosa and Lemon Grass and also for ordinary grass of the Sandur State and Temple Forests. Tenders will be received till the 31st August, 1928.

Particulars can be had from the undersigned on application or in person.

(Sd.) T. RAMCHANDRA IYER.
Dewan.

Sandur, Bellary Dt.

30775

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 14th day of July, 1928, at the instance of Mr. Ranchhordas Vallabhai in pursuance of the Consent Decree in High Court suit No. 1942 of 1927 our client has contracted to purchase from the said Mr. Ranchhordas Vallabhai, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT Piece of Fazendari land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahalaxmi Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by sweeper's passage beyond that by the property of Vishram Mawji, on the West by a passage beyond that by the property of Bal Dinaji, on the South by Vussonji Munji and on the North the property of Maloo Dewayker and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3577 and Street No. 11 Cadestral Survey No. 826 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rangildas Narbheram deceased and now lying vacant.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1928.

KAPADIA AND SHROFF,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30780

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 998 of 1928.

SHAIKH MEHERBUX HAJI KADERBUX ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) NABIJI SULLEMAN, (2.) HASSAN SABAN MIYAJI. Defendants.

To,

HASSAN SABAN MIYAJI, Esq.,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is filed for a declaration that the moneys payable by the Dr. Masina Hospital Bombay in respect of milk supplied to it from 1st January, 1928, to 26th March, 1928, belong to you and not to the 1st defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the same from you and for a declaration that the assignment d| 31st January, 1928, mentioned in the plaint is bogus and fraudulent and for costs and other reliefs, and please also take notice that the above suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 3rd day of September 1928 and unless you appear in court on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1928.

(Sd.) ssrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

30781

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNADAS MATHURADAS CHAPER, of Jam Khanbhalia Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, unemployed resided at Jam Khanbhalia, formerly resided at Cavel, outside the Fort, in Bombay—Deceased.

VALLABHDAS MATHURADAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 9th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

30779

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Rs. 1
Rajadina Narayanji Kothari,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

A new drama written by Prof. GAJENDRASHANKAR PANDYA and Unanimously applauded by the BOMBAY PUBLIC

Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali

Grant Road, **CORONATION THEATRE.**

SATURDAY, 21st at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)
SUNDAY, 22nd matinee at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THE COLLEGE GIRL

Also an EXCELLENT COMEDY which is too pleasant to be forgotten.

PADMA KUMAR—Mr. BAPULAL. SAVITA—Mr. JAYSHANKAR (Sundari)

BAPULAL B. NAYAK, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1928, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. No. 125—145, 1—9 and 82: 66 and 71—87; 24—26 Case Nos. 237: 255: 266 Memonwada Road and Nagdevi Cross Lane and Bhajipala Street, Memonwada.

AUCTION SALE OF 83 BALES ANJAR COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot in the godown No. H95 of Messrs Bruel & Co., and by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

83 Bales Anjar Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co. attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Byramji Sorabji Umrigar, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Saturday, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following:—

1 pair of valuable Diamond Bracelets.
1 valuable Diamond Marquis Ring.
1 valuable Diamond Ear-ring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Final Performances
THE MOST WONDERFUL SKATING AND DANCING
By The Marvellous Versatile
M. A. S. TONI
and the Graceful and Beautiful
LUCY LYRA
Introducing Sensational Feats including Dancing on Skates on a Small Table, as well as exclusive Classical, Oriental, Aerobatic, Eccentric, Comedy and Tick Dancing
AND
"A KISS IN THE DARK"
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU LILLIAN RICH
One of The Biggest Laugh Pictures of the year telling the story of a young couple who take a vacation from one another to see if absence make the heart grow fonder.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARVELS OF UNDERSEA PHOTOGRAPH
COUPLED WITH
TECHNI-COLOR PERFECTION
THE UNINVITED GUEST
A Thrilling Romance of Love and Perils in 'Frisco, New York and the South Sea Islands with—
Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:
JEAN TOLLEY
The Memorable Queen of "The Three Musketeers."

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"GO WEST"
Featuring
THE GLUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SPECIAL LAUGH PROGRAMME
including
LARRY SEMON
in
"BEARS and BADMEN"
PAUL PARROT
in
"HER BALL AND CHAIN"
Laughs, Laughs, and more Laughs.

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on 11 April, 2017

BAY DEPRESSION DEVELOPS INTO STORM

HEAVY RAINFALL IN C. P AND EAST CENTRAL INDIA

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT STRONG ON WEST COAST

POONA, July 18.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Wednesday, the 18th instant, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Bay depression have developed into a storm and is centred this morning about 200 miles southwest of Calcutta. It is likely to move in a northwesterly direction. Rainfall has been heavy in the Central Provinces and east Central India. The Arabian Sea current remains strong on the west coast and has extended in Gujarat and into east Rajputana.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in south Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west Central India and Gujarat.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 1.3,'' Maymyo 3.1,'' Mandlay 2.7,'' Amherst 2.8,'' Diamond Island 2.4,'' Toungoo 1.3,'' Rangoon 1.0'' and Monywa 1.2''. Skies are heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam, locally in Bengal and at a few stations in Orissa; Narayanganj has had 2.3,'' Jessore 1.3,'' Dibrugarh 0.7,'' Sibsagar 0.5,'' Cox's Bazar 0.5,'' Barisal 0.7'' and Sangor Island 0.6''. Skies are overcast in Assam, Bengal and Orissa, and moderately to heavily clouded in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India East and the Central Provinces East, and local rain in Central India West and the Central Provinces West, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces; Nowgong has had 6.8,'' Saugor 3.9,'' Jubbulpore 2.5,'' Jagdalpur 2.8,'' Kanker 2.8,'' Pachmarhi 1.1,'' Jhansi 0.9,'' Sutna 0.8,'' Hoshangabad 0.7'' and Pendra 0.5''. Skies are heavily clouded in the central parts of the country, and moderaly clouded in the United Provinces. Humidity is locally in excess in Central India and the extreme west of the Central Provinces, and in defect in parts of the United Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central parts of the country.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locally in Rajputana East and Gujarat and at a few stations in the Punjab hills; Rajkot has had 1.7,'' Kotah 0.8,'' Surat 0.4,'' Ahmedabad 0.6'' and Indore 0.6''. Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat and lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, upper Sind and Baluchistan, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in th Punjab East and North and the North-West Frontier Province, and the maximum alone in Kashmir. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 113 deg. at Peshawar.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Coorg and the Madras Deccan: Marmagoa has had 4.6,'' Ratnagiri 1.5,'' Karwar 1.4,'' Mangalore 1.3,'' Cocanada 1.5,'' Hanamkonda 1.1,'' Mercara 0.9,'' Bombay 0.5,'' Belgaum 0.4,'' Nizamabad 0.6,'' Calicut 0.6,'' Vizagapatam 1.0'' and Kurnool 0.2''. Skies are overcast in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and along the coast, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the northeast of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Madras Coast North.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 17th, Tallital, (U.P.) 7.8,'' Mirzapur (U.P.) 5.6'' and Palsoda (Udaipur) 6.5.''

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, July 19.

The Bay storm is centered this morning near Sandheads and is slowly moving northwestwards. It is causing heavy rain in southwest Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. The Arabian sea current has been vigorous along the west coast.

The rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur Rajputana west, the Central Provinces west and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the United Provinces east, Kashmir, Hyderabad south, Madras southeast and the Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts are: Rangoon five inches, Akyab three, Sandheads five, Calcutta, Burdwan and Ranchi three, Hukitala two, Chittagong and Sambalpur one and a half, Chaibasa one, Daltonganj six, Mussoorie five, Jagdalpur two, Dras one Dwaraka three quarters, Bikaner, Ajmer and Rajkot a half, Bombay four, Ratangiri three, Marmagao Karwar, Calicut and Mercara two, Vizagapatam one and Belgaum three quarters.

Forecast: Increase in Orissa, Central Provinces and Central India, Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Heavy rain is likely to continue in southwest Bengal Chota Nagpur, and the neighbouring districts of Orissa during the next twentyfour hours. Rainfall is likely to be particularly heavy in Sambalpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore districts and the neighbourhood during the next fortyeight hours. An extension of heavy rainfall into west Central India, Gujarat is still likely but may be delayed by a day.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about five thousand nine hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at zero hours fiftyfive minutes on Thursday 19th July.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN WEST COAST

EXTENSION IN RAJPUTANA

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast and has extended into west Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana West, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and Local in Rajputana East, Gujarat, the United Provinces West Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces West and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, Hyderabad South and Madras Southeast. Skies are overcast in the Bombay Presidency, Malabar, Mysore, the Madras Coast North and the central parts of the country, moderately to heavily clouded in southeast Madras, Hyderabad, the United Provinces, Rajputana and northeast Baluchistan, and clear in the rest of Baluchistan and the Punjab. The air is drier and warmer than usual in the Punjab and cooler in Central India and the northeast of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 110 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast:—An increase in the Central Provinces, Central Inda, Gujarat and the Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours
Jhansi	0.12''
Bikaner	0.39''
Jodhpur	0.41''
Ajmer	0.51''
Mount Abu	0.02''
Dwarka	0.70''
Rajkot	0.58''
Veraval	0.61''
Surat	0.10''
Bhavnagar	0.59''
Ahmedabad	0.01''
Neemuch	0.68''
Indore	0.07''
Akola	0.25''
Khandwa	0.45''
Hoshangabad	0.40''
Saugor	0.21''
Jubbulpore	0.04''
Nagpur	0.15''
Raipur	0.20''
Chanda	0.12''
Ratnagiri	3.16''
Marmugao	2.43''
Karwar	2.21''
Malegeon	0.56''
Ahmednagar	0.02''
Poona	0.22''
Belgaum	0.74''
Aurangabad	0.03''
Nizamabad	0.05''
Hyderabad	0.06''
Bangalore	0.18''
Mangalore	1.54''
Calicut	2.06''
Cochin	0.17''
Trivandrum	0.18''
Coimbatore	0.04''
Madras	0.24''
Cuddapah	0.07''
Bellary	0.05''
Masulipatam	0.14''
Cocanada	0.35''

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory 3.95''

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 47.71'' (12.06'' above normal.)

St. George's Hospital 5.30''.

J. J. Hospital 3.22''.

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (deg. below normal.)

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 55 mins. this morning (I. S. T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following is the Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19th July 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.648 inches (.028 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .612 inches (.005 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.011.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.0 degrees (4.1 below normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (1.3 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 229 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 40 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 3.95 inches.

Total rainfall during the month. 20.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 47.72 inches

Weather remarks.—Squally.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 55 mins. this morning (I. S. T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 19-7-28 Colaba Point 3.95, Fort 5.30, J. J. Hospital 3.22.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 47.71, Fort 56.47, J. J. Hospital 44.33,

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 44.55, Fort 50.28. J. J. Hospital 41.43,

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 31.66, Fort 42.41. J. J. Hospital 38.14.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 19.

100	Langli & Co.	Upland	410
100	Volkart Bros.	Jagadia	455
100	Do.	Broach	388
100	Do.	Upland	410
100	Nissoo & Co.	Broach	402
100	E.D. Sassoon & Co.	Partur	315
100	Ralli Bros.	Viramgaon	398
100	G. G. Kosha	Dhandhuka	392
100	Tata Co.	Dharwabud	433
100	K. Devchand & Co.	C.P. No. 1	392
100	Gokaldas Dossa	Nagar	310
100	Japan T. & Co.	C.P. No. 1	391
100	Birla Bros.	Broach	402
100	Japan T. & Co.	Barwaha	350

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 19.

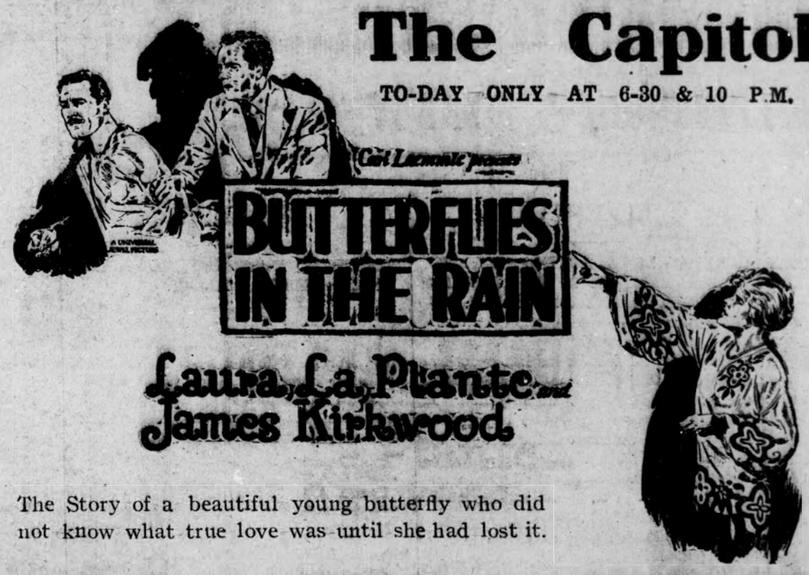
Wheat	10,585	Cwts.
Linseed	3,995	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	403	"
Gingellyseeds	760	"
Poppyseed	5	"
Groundnuts	2,222	"
Castorseed	1,978	"
Rice	1,536	"
Myrabollams	1,550	"
Cottonseed	9,585	"
Mowraseed	1,473	"
Gram	1,186	"
Joowar	4,169	"
Maize	17	"
Bajree	503	"
Coal	477	Tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers July 49/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs. Cargoes.
Shipment sellers August 48/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. 51/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers July 50/3

AMUSEMENTS.


The Capitol
TO-DAY ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Carl Laemmle presents
BUTTERFLIES IN THE RAIN
Laura La Plante and James Kirkwood
The Story of a beautiful young butterfly who did not know what true love was until she had lost it.
DOVE THE STOLEN BRIDE with LLOYD HUGHES
TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION.
Billie Dove The Stolen Bride Lloyd Hughes

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

ADVANTAGEOUS TO SELL COTTON ON SPURTS

INDIAN COTTON DEAREST IN THE WORLD

In the following weekly cotton market report issued on the 19th instant, Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. prefer to take advantage of all upward spurts to sell cotton.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

		Oct.	Jan.	May.
New York	11-7-28:	22.24	21.98	21.76
New York	18-7-28:	21.44	21.13	20.92
		—.80	—.85	—.84
		Oct.	Jan.	May.
Liverpool	11-7-28:	11.54	11.42	11.36
Liverpool	18-7-28:	11.20	11.09	11.07
		—.34	—.33	—.29

A week of heavy liquidation has resulted as above. The crop possibility from the huge acreage has been making itself felt, and a bearish or should we say a less bullish feeling has been encouraged by more favourable weather conditions. As our American friends have their crop to sell and as they naturally wish to do so to the best advantage to themselves, always at this time of year, to use an Irishism, we judge the progress of the crop by the reports of deterioration, and these of late have been so few that we can only conclude that the crop is doing well. So long as such conditions last the cotton world will continue to fear a crop as large as was produced in 1925, which would mean a supply too large to justify the present price level.

The American consumption figure for June of only 511,000 bales was another reminder to the holders of cotton that, given a reasonable supply of Indian cotton, a consumption of American cotton of much over 14 millions cannot be expected if the price is over 20 cents. Whether the comparatively small consumption for the last few months has been due to the price level or the poor state of trade or to both need hardly be argued, but it appears to us that the market is realising that this yaer's acreage may easily produce a crop in excess of the present rate of consumption and that should this happen lower prices would naturally follow. The crop however is not yet made let alone secured and the professional crop-killers will probably get or make one or more opportunities to assist the farmer. Unless at these times damage reports are really serious we are of opinion that during the next few weeks it will pay to take advantage of all upward spurts to sell cotton.

The Bombay market is probably the most peculiar in the world in that it takes longer to change the sentiment here than anywhere else. The local Bulls in the forward market have contested every rupee of the decline with the result that prices have only declined Rs. 16 during the week. Consequently Indian New Crops are relatively the dearest cottons in the world, but speculators continue to buy in the belief that the American market must advance in July, August or September. Because such a happening took place in 1925, 1926 and 1927 it does not follow that the same will occur in 1928. As we have pointed out in our recent reports conditions in Bombay are entirely changed this year as the Mill Strike is still with us and we are faced with a carry-over almost "a" record in size. In addition prospects could hardly be better, our cotton acreage has again been increased and we should not be surprised to see India producing her largest crop yet during the coming season. We strongly advise sales of Indian cotton at present prices. The only factor which could advance prices here during the next month or two would be a disaster to the American crop and should such a thing happen there would be plenty of time to secure cover by purchases in Liverpool or New York owing to the absurdly narrow parity at present existing between Indian and American cotton.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

MAY 1928

The supplement to the Indian trade journal dated 12th inst. states that during the month of May, 1928, 48 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rr. 2,93 lakhs, as against 43 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,52 lakhs in the preceding month and 51 companies with Rs. 1,24 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 19 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 90 lakhs. The largest flotations in May were the New Delhi Improvement Trust Co., New Delhi, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00 lakhs and the Premchand Jute Mills, Bengal, with Rs. 80 lakhs.

Fourteen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of about Rs. 62 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of May, 1928. Six companies with an authorised capital of about Rs. 77 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st May, 1928, were finally dissolved during the month of May, 1928.

There was a net increase of Rs. 31 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of May, 1928.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 18.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 18.

Java Sugar, fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/9
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12-11
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/11.3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot 0/9-9/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills 186.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £9/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July Aug. £17/16/3
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £18/16/3

LINSEED.

London, July 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £17/16/3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/17/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull paid July/Aug. £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £18/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 18.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers August 29/6
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid & sellers Sept/Dec. 28/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-11/16

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 18.

Silver China Banks bought and sold. Business small market is quiet.
Spot 27-1/8
Forward 27-1/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 18.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-1/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-3/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£216

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT RATHER BULLISH—PRICES IMPROVE 44 POINTS—PROFIT TAKING—RELAPSE OF 21 POINTS—FUTURES 23 TO 29 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, July 18.

After considerable long liquidation and some short selling during the last few days, to-day the New York futures market displayed rather better undertone. The buying was chiefly influenced on reports of absence of rains in Texas where drought is said to be taking a serious turn. Throughout the season there was only moderate rainfall over the Western belt and with a insufficient moisture in these parts of the cotton belt, prolongation of higher temperatures and absence of rain, may easily furnish bull operators an opportunity to harden prices. Operators were found entering the market again to-day and prices quickly recorded a rise of 44 points. The weekly weather report was also moderately bullish, but profit taking caused a loss of 21 points and the market closed at a net rise of 23 to 29 poihts. Spot prices also improved 20 points to 21.70c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 27 to 22 points with spot cotton improving 34 points to 21.48c.

We see no reason to change our opinion expressed yesterday and prefer purchases.

PRIVATE CTELES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

October highest 21.65 (12.32 p.m.) lowest 21.32 (10.12 a.m.).

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordes & Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report moderately bullish. Operators are buying again."

"Influenced by absence of rain in drought sections, but later partially declined on realising."

"Munds & Winslow:—"Temporarily traders market. Dont consider market quite safe enough to go long."

From New York. "Cotton Government weather report considered unfavourable. Too much rain in Eastern belt. Crop is not progressing favourable in many sections Rain needed in Texas. Technical position improved because of heavy liquidation. Have a favourable opinion of the market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	18-7-28 8362000	13017000
" Yesterday	do 2000	4000
Exports to date	do 7350000	11076000
Stock at Ports	13-7-28 750000	1089000
" Interior Towns	do 386000	410000
" Liverpool	13-7-28 812000	1235000
Visible Supply	13-7-28 2616000	36920000
Quantity in Sight	do 14211000	19047000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 18.

October	21.44+.23
December	21.26+.26
January	21.13+.29
March	21.06+.26
May	20.92+.26
Middling Spot	21.70+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 18.

July	21.02+.27
October	20.86+.22
Middling Spot	21.48+.34

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	21.43
January	21.11
March	21.06

New York. Noon Call.

October	21.46
January	21.12
March	21.07

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.

July	20.99
October	20.84
Januady	20.69

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.35
Scinde, Fine	8.60
Scinde, Superfine	8.85
Bengal, Good	8.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35
Bengal, Fine	8.60
Oomra, Good	8.65
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95
Oomra, Fine	9.25
Broach, Fully Good	9.80
Broach, Fine	10.05
Broach Superfine	10.30

LIVERPOOL

GENERAL FREE BUYING—LESS FOR SALE—FUTURES 15 TO 17 POINTS HIGHER. SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 18.

The Liverpool futures marked opened at a rise of 6 to 8 points and as reported in our yesterday's report were quoted 12 points higher at noon. The buying was rather free which continued upto the close and the market closed at a rise of 15 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 11.88 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 17 to 13 points and Egyptians improved 30 to 31 points.

New York—Liverpool Differences at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Oct. 97 pts., January 107 pts., and March 110 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 18th instant:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

(2) Fairly fue buying, less for sale. Weather map. Heavy rains in North Carolina.

Weekly Government weather report:—Rather unfavourable, too much rain in the East and too dry in the extreme West.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather report less favourable them expected. Tone better.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt, Albama Arkansas and Oklahama."

2-40 p.m.:—"Think pressing liquidation over. Prices look reasonable, but trade off-take small. Any unfavourable crop reports would cause quick advance. Present reports mostly favourable."

4-30 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report less favourable than expected."

8-40 p.m.:—"High temperatures Texas, rain needed."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant (135 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market looks fairly well liquidated, ready to respond any bullish news. Don't think crop progressing too well."

Messrs. Drehnan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Weekly weather report less favourable than expected, temperatures normal, too wet Eastern Belt; North-West also shedding; poor fruiting Georgia, Carolina, poor cultivation Central Belt."

(2) "Rumour U. S. Government weather report unfavourable looks as if the market would do better."

(3) "Although market may go temporarily lower, final purchases sound."

LATEST WEATHER REPORT.

Liverpool, July 19.

9 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Light to moderate rains Alabanaa, Arkansas and New Orleans.

Temperatures about normal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

	Opening	Closing.
July	11.35	11.41+.15
August		11.35+.16
September		11.30+.17
October	11.09	11.20+.17
November		11.10+.17
December		11.09+.16
January	10.99	11.09+.16
February		11.08+.16
March	10.98	11.08+.16
April		11.07+.16
May	10.98	11.07+.16
June		11.04+.16
July		11.01+.16
Middling Spot		11.88+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

July	18.81+.34
August	18.81+.31
September	19.16+.31
October	19.26+.31
November	19.31+.31
December	19.44+.31
January	19.35+.30
February	19.35+.31
March	19.45+.31
April	19.45+.31
May	19.46+.31
June	19.46+.31
July	19.46+.31
Sakellaridis, F.G., Spot	19.55+.30

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, July 19.

In sympathy with higher New York advices, April|May Broach opened at Rs. 414 and after declining 8 As. prices steadily improved on Bazar buying. Liverpool advices were also stronger and prices after improving to Rs. 417|8 closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	401|8
Broach A|M.	417|4
Oomra July	380
Oomra D|J.	386
Bengal July	330
Bengal D|J	343

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 19.

The forward market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 416|4 and fluctuated between Rs. 416|8 and Rs. 415|12 and finally closed at 6-30 p.m. as under. Liverpool was reported 9 points higher.

Broach J.|A.	..	400	4 0
Broach A.|M.	..	416	4 0
Oomra July	..	377	0 0
Oomra D.|J.	..	385	0 0
Bengal July	..	327	0 0
Bengal D.|J.	..	342	8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

July	243.80	+2.70
October	246.50	+2.20
January	246.70	+2.30

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal D.|J.	342
Bengal July	329
Broach A.|M.	416
Broach J.|A.	401
Oomra D.|J.	385
Oomra July	379

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	345	338	331	323	..
S. P.	343	336	329	321	..
Rajputana	345	338	331	323	..
Broach	418	413	403	396	..
S. D.	413	408	401	394	..
P. A.	426	421	414	406	..
K. V.	409	404	399	392	..
Dholera	406	401	396	389	..
Kalajin	401	398	393	386	..
Cutch	..	409	404	397	..
Surat	463	458	453	448	..
Rajpipla	459	454	449	444	..
Navsari	483	478	473	468	..
Umra No. 3	395	388	381	371	..
C.P. No. 1	417	410	403	393	..
C.P. No. 2	406	399	392	382	..
Khandesh	374	364	354	344	..
Muthia	..	334	324	314	..
Southern	..	404	399	392	385
Comptah	..	419	409	399	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	345	....
Bengal Fine	340	330
Bengal F.G.	335	325
Sindh|Punjab Fine	340	330
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	335	325
Wardha-Hingt Fine	390	380
Nagpur Fine	390	380
Yeotmal Fine	385	375
Arvi Fine	385	375
Amraoti Fine	375	345
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	370	345
Mulkapur Fine	360	335
Khandesh Fine	345	325
Muthia Fine	....	320
Muthia F.G.	....	....
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	355|60	325
Purna F.G.G.S.	335|45	325
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	330
Indore|Ujjain Fine	355|60	325
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350|55	....
Surat	450	....
Broach	400	....
Broach F.G.	410	....
Westerns M.G.	375	....
Cambodia	465	....
Miraj|Sangli	395	....
Compta Good	405	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 18.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07 3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.82
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.25
T T London on Prague	164.06

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 19.

London Ready	.....	27 3	0
London Forward	.....	27 1	0
American cent	.....	59 2	0
China Opening 2|8; closing 2|8.			
Ready	.....	63 0	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Now
Sawan	62	62|2	62	62|1
Tejimundi -|11|-.				
2 Sawan	61|13	61|15	61|13	61|14
Tejimundi 1|3.				

Tone of Market:—Quiet. India and China sold. China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Ready	.....	21 7	3
1 Sawan	.....	21 7	6
Sawan	.....	21 7	6
National City	.....	21 9	0
N. Manordas	....	21 8	6
N. Motilal	.....	21 7	6

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 19.

B. C. Rate T. |T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
- Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
- Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
- Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
- Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
- Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
- Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
- Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug
- Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—
- B. C. T T 277.
- Banks Selling T T 276.
- Banks Buying T T 275-1|2.
- Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

Paris—
- Banks Selling D.D. 922.
- Banks Buying D. D. 934.
- Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

Japan—
- Banks Selling T T 126-1|2.
- Banks buying 60 Days 123-1|2.

Hongkong—
- Banks Selling D D 138-1|4.

Shanghai—
- Banks Selling D D 180-1|2.

Singapore—
- Banks Selling D. D. 155-3/4.

Java—
- Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.

CROSS RATES:—
- New York|London 4.86-1|2 18th inst.
- Shanghai|London 2|8 19th inst.
- London|Japan 1|10-1|2 18th inst.
- London|Paris 124.25 18th inst.
- London|Belgium 34.91 18th inst.
- London|Switzerland 25.25 18th inst.
- London|Italy 92.80 18th inst.
- Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
- Gold 18th inst. £4|4|10-1|2; 17th inst. £4|4|10.
- Silver London Ready 18th inst. 27-1|8; 17th inst. 27-3|16.
- Silver London Forward 18th inst. 27-1|16 17th inst. 27-1|16.
- Silver New York Ready 18th inst. 59-1|16; 17th inst. 59-1|8.
- London Discounts 3 Mos 18th inst. 4-3|32 p.c., 17th inst. 4-1|8 p.c.
- London Discounts 6 Mos 18th inst. 4-1|4 p.c., 17th inst. 4-1|4 p.c.
- Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
- Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1|2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1|2 per cent., 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
- Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	155	305,744	313,645
Central India	646	298,053	302,586
Barsi and Nagar	206	318,119	201,767
Hyderabad-Gaorani	96	118,290	68,809
Berar	160	726,639	568,850
Central Provinces	685	306,990	227,778
Total Oomras	1,948	2,073,835	1,683,435
Dholera	7,384	353,984	202,617
N.-W. Provinces	....	64,757	58,124
Rajputana	110	55,037	58,488
Sind-Punjab	54	136,680	116,464
Broach	....	269,198	237,960
Coompta and Dharwar	1,566	138,629	132,357
Westerns-Northerns	545	49,777	67,951
Cocoanada	....	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	34,946	37,757
Persian	....	5,154	4,552
American	....	102,573	356,722
Egyptian and African	44	74,202	84,372
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	275	252
Total	11,651	3,359,054	3,041,458

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/2

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET

SCINDIA IN GOOD DEMAND

Bombay, July 19.

Cotton Mill shares ruled quiet with a small business. There was general selling in Tata Iron shares. Operators who were holding purchases in anticipation of early end of mill strike and Jamshedpur lork-out are losing confidence and prefer to liquidate holdings. Tata Hydros were easy during the early part of the day but recovered later on. Cement shares were quiet but steady. The only noticeable demand was to be found for Scindia shares which closed at Rs. 15|3.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 19.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	312 8 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	892 8 0
200	Fazulbhoy	863 12 0
250	Century	4112 8 0
100	Colaba Land	133 12 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	167 8 0
100	Crescent	158 12 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	575 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	92 8 0
10	E. D Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	15 0 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	3254 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	126 4 0
100	Indian Bleaching	243 12 0
25	Central	26 0 0
100	Indore Malwa	385 0 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	15 12 0
100	Khatau	93 12 0
100	Kohinoor	243 12 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	76 4 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1450 0 0
200	New Great	262 8 0
100	New City	112 8 0
200	Pearls	564 6 0
250	Simplex	126 4 0
100	Sholapur	6700 0 0
250	Simplex	126 4 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	485 0 0
500	Tata Mill	45 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2712 8 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1457 8 0
50	India	95 4 0
£5	Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	915 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen Prov. Rly. x.d.	101 8 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur.	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	722 8 0
100	Alcock	381 14 0
125	B. Burma	786 4 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	290 0 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 0 0
50	B. Tramway	156 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	94 8 0
250	Bombay Steam	290 0 0
50	Bombay Telephone	56 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 14 0
100	Indian Cement	372 8 0
100	United Cement	102 8 0
10	Central India Mining	14 8 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	270 0 0
100	Katni Deferred	970 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 14 0
10	" " Pref.	12 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 0 0
15	Scindia Steam	15 3 0
75	Tata Iron Ord.	77 0 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	283 12 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1086 4 0
100	Tata Oil	37 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	522 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar, July 17.

Wheat Ready	4/10 5/
Wheat Assuj	4/13/
Gram Ready	3/14 4/16
Gram Sawan	4/
Gram Bhadon	4/2/6
Gram Assuj	4/3/6
Barley Ready	3/3/6
Barley Assuj	3/6/3
Rapeseed Ready	7/4/6 7/8
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/9
Cotton seeds Maghar	3/9/6

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19.

- 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|7.
- 4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|2.
- 4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|11.
- 4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87|9.
- 5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|6.
- 5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
- 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 102|2.
- 5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|8
- 5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.
- 6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
- 6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
- 6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|7.
- 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|14.
- 4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
- 4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
- 4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
- 6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.
- 6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/2.
- Forward Rates.—2nd August sett.
- 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|7|0; 1945-55 Rs. 106|8|0.
- Tone of Market:—Quiet, more sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 19.

- 3 months discounts 4-3|32 per cent.
- 6 months discounts 4-1|4 per cent.
- Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
- Money Call 3-1|2 per cent.
- One month 3 per cent.
- Three months 3 per cent.
- Six months 4-1|4 per cent.
- Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
- Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

COTTON MARKET GOSSIPS

July 19.

At times astrological forecasts play an important part in what is known to be the general sentiment and we give below a few of them for what they are worth.

Monday, 23rd July, 1928:—Purchase to your heart's content.

Wednesday, 8th August, 1928:—Do not hesitate to sell.

Thursday, 16th August, 1928:—Make profit in the bargain transacted on 8th August and purchase as much as you like.

Saturday, 25th August, 1928:—Prices highest.

At the end of the month never dream of purchasing. In September 1928 you are sure to make money.

(2) The Cotton market will decline from the 19th instant to 28th July. During this period prices are likely to decline 10 to 15 takas per candy. From 29th July to 10th August cotton prices will improve.

(3) A close follower of astral-commercial Atstrology believes that the highest price for Broach Cotton will be on the 28th July, when Venus, the ruler of American cotton prices will be in trise aspect of Saturn.

(4) Mercury the weather ruler of American Cotton belt will be in square aspect of Herchel on the 20th instant indicating unfavourable weather. This evil aspect will be followed by favourable sextile aspect with Jupitar indicating some relief. The passage of Mars through the 11th house, in opposition to the American Cotton crop, indicates serious droughty conditions in Texas. Of course Jupitar's presence all the while being favourably placed in the same Zodiac indicates, large crop and lower prices, when it gets rid of undesirable "Mars." The enormous increase in the acreage is particularly due to the God of planty and expansion which is bound to crown American farmers with huge crop and prosperity.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th July. This year	Last year.
Europe	1,087	729,627	363,594
Japan and China	5,300	1,209,889	1,421,771
Coast Ports	....	25,848	23,475
Up-country by Rail	....	90,467	143,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	37,901	20,818
Total	6,387	2,093,732	1,973,493

WAR ON BROTHELS

CITY FATHERS URGE THEIR ABOLITION

AMAZING DEFENCE BY "EXPERTS"

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday the debate on the resolution of Mr. Chandavarkar to do away with the brothels in the city was resumed and after a discussion of about half an hour the proposition was carried by a large majority. There were two or three Councillors who opposed the proposition contending that brothels were a necessary evil.

HORNBY-BALLARD SCHEME.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola moved:—"That as it is necessary to expedite the disposal of the plots of Municipal land in the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Street Scheme so as to secure early repayment of the loans raised for the purposes and thus save interest thereon, general sanction be given, under Section 92 (d) of the Municipal Act, to the disposal by the Commissioner of land in the above scheme by sale or lease by public auction or otherwise subject to a reserve price being fixed by him in consultation with a Committee. That the Committee be requested to submit periodical reports giving information as to the disposal of plots. That the Commissioner be requested to consult the above Committee before accepting any offer.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy said the proposition which appeared to have been drafted by the Progressive Party, deprived the Corporation of their final voice in the disposal of their lands. He thought that the Committee consisted of men most of whom were capitalists.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said Dr. Choksy had failed to realise what was at the bottom of the proposition.

Dr. Choksy: Money-making.

SECRECY FOR SALES.

Mr. Murzban said there was no chance of selling lands unless there was some means of secrecy about negotiations with purchasers. Such secrecy was impossible to maintain if negotiations were to pass through 106 members of the Corporation. That was made clear at the test auction held the other day for the sale of a plot in the Hornby-Ballard Road scheme.

Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe moved an amendment for the addition of the words "subject to the final sanction of the Corporation" at the end of the proposition.

The President ruled the amendment out of order as it negatived the object underlying the first clause of the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle submitted that the Hornby Road-Ballard Scheme was not the only one in the city, but there were numbers of plots, perhaps ten times more than those contained in the Hornby Road-Ballard Scheme, in Mahim area which still remained unsold. He, therefore, asked why a Committee was proposed to be appointed for one scheme only.

The Commissioner pointed out that the Hornby Road-Ballard Scheme had cost the Municipal Corporation Rs. 2 crores while the Mahim development had not cost even a crore of rupees. He thought a Committee was desirable for the early dispesal of plots in Hornby Road-Ballard Scheme.

The proposition was thrown off by a large majority.

WAR AGAINST BROTHELS.

The Corporation then resumed debate on the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the question of amending the Bombay Prostitution Act so as to make brothel keeping illegal. The Committee had recommended that Government be approached with a request to undertake legislation in the matter.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved at the last meeting that the report be approved and adopted and the Prseident be requested to address Government accordingly.

AN AMAZING JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram read some extracts from Havelock Ellis Book on prostitution and urged the House not to be led away by sentiments, but to view the question as practical businessmen. It was not possible to do away with brothels he said and in support of this argument he gave an instance of Deolali Camp where a camp of women was also kept for the convenience of soldiers. He enquired as to why the camp of women was kept and he was told that if no such camp was maintained it would be hard for respectable women to go about the roads without molestation from the soldiers. Then, he said there were hundreds and thousands of girls in Oxford Street and Piccaddily parading the streets for immoral purposes and yet there was no legislation in England. He therefore moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. A. T. Janai seconding the amendment said there was no necessity for further legislation to do away with the brothels as the existing legislation was more than sufficient. There was a special police department kept for vigilance purposes since the protection of Children's Act was passed and he thought further legislation was superfluous. Besides, he submitted that if brothels were done away with 80 per cent. of the prostitutes would be thrown in the streets and the society of Bombay would not be safe.

"LEAVE THE BROTHELS ALONE."

Mr. P. J. Murzban quoted another book on prostitution and said he had made a special study of the question and though he believed that brothels were a curse to the city yet at the same time they should consider human nature as it was and leave the brothels alone. After all he submitted it was an economic question and the cause being poverty they could not stamp out prostitution easily from their midst.

A closure was moved at this stage and the proposition being put to vote was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Warwicks vs. Derby Club,—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with mails of July 5 ex S.S. "Moldavia" due at 6 a.m.

SUNDAY, July 22.

Students' Protest Day. Demonstrations at Servants of India Society's Hall, 6 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th July to 6 a.m. of 19th July:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Infludaza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 55. The total mortality this day last year was 92.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" lef Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th August.

The Outward P. and O Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

LATE MRS. KOKILA MUNSIFF.

The late Mrs. Kokila Dhanprasad Munsiff, who passed away on Monday night at an early age of 24, was a promising social worker and, a prominent member of the Hindu Stree Mandal of Bombay. She took a leading part in the activities of the institution. By her death in the prime of life the Gujarati community has lost a sound but unostentatious worker and a promising literary writer.

BHULESHWAR WARD BY-ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the C (Bhuleshwar) ward of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, caused by the death of Dr. D. B. P. Master, Mr. Gangadas Motilal, Mr. I. S. Haji and Mr. J. J. J. Cursetjee, High Court Vakil, have been nominated to fill the vacancy. Polling will take place at the Skating Rink, near the Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road, Bombay, on July 23rd from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B.T.)

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has re-nominated Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Major Jamshedji Nasarwanji Duggan, as Ordinary Fellows of the University from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—

His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated Dr. Miss Jerusha Jhirad as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Miss Kashibai Nowrange, whose term of office expired on 3rd July.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF FEES

The proposed increase of fees in Government schools and colleges has caused the greatest indignation and resentment among the students of Bombay. The Bombay Youth League is carrying on a vigorous campaign in the different schools and colleges. The ready response given by the students incontestably shows their feelings.

SATURDAY'S MEETINGS.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League and the Deccan Students' Union, meetings of the students of the following high schools will be held at the office of the Deccan Students' Union, Congress House, on Saturday (21st instant), when Mr. G. M. Lad will preside.

Maratha High School, 4-30 p.m.

Robert Money High School, 5-15 p.m.

Chikitsaka Samooha High School, 6 p.m.

MR. H. P. MODY PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND

RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. H. P. Mody has sent in his resignation as President of the Chamber as he is obliged to go to England on business, and as under the Rules of the Chamber the President or Vice-President has to vacate his office if he is out of India for more than one month. The Committee have accepted the resignation and recorded appreciation of the conscientious and able manner in which Mr. Mody has done his duty towards the Chamber.

Poona City.—Under the auspices of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Youth League the students of Fergusson College assembled in a meeting on Wednesday when resolutions were passed to celebrated the Bardoli Day on the 23rd instant and collect subscriptions. A similar resolution was passed at a meeting held this morning by the students of Deccan College.—A.P.

STATE OF WAR TO END?

AGREEMENT REACHED

MANCHURIAN PEACE DELEGATES' MOVE

LONDON, July 19.

Pekin.—The Manchurian peace deglegates have reached agreement in principal with the Nationalists by which Manchuria will shortly announce allegiance with the Nationalist Government, and this will formally end the state of war.—Reuter.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

JAPAN REQUESTS CHINA TO SEND PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO TSINANFU

LONDON, July 19.

Tokio.—The Chinese Nationalist Government has been requested to despatch plenipotentiaries to Tsinanfu to negotiate a settlement on the lines of the foreign office decision.—Reuter.

MR. JOSHI'S NEGOTIATIONS FALL THROUGH

ATTENDANCE AT WORKS EXCEEDS 4,000

JAMSHEDPUR, July 18.

Negotiations started by Mr. N. M. Joshi have fallen through as Mr. Homi and his party could not agree to the basis of the settlement proposed. The Management is unwilling to withdraw the modified reduction scheme. Picketing is very slack. To-day the attendance at the works exceeds 4000. 65 hartalists were re-engaged to-day.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENT CALLED "DIRTY NATIVE" BY EUROPEANS

ACCUSED TENDER APOLOGY

The case in which Mr. Joachim Alva, a Law student, obtained summonses against Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Woodward and Mr. L. P. Watson, all residents of Watson's Hotel, Fort, Bombay, on charges of assault, insult and intimidation on May 27 last, was marked compounded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, on the accused having tendered an unqualified apology to the complainant.

DIRTY NATIVE.

It will be recalled that on the evening of May 27 last the complainant and his friends were returning to their rooms in the Watson Hotel, when, it was alleged, the first accused rushed up to him and accused him of staring at accused's wife, the second accused. They threatened him with a "thrashing" and finally left him after calling him a "dirty native." When the case came up for hearing on Wednesday all the accused jointly submitted the following apology.

ACCUSED TENDER APOLOGY.

"We, the accused, herein do offer the complainant our unqualified apology for the occurrences complained of in the information, and do hereby withdraw the expressions to which objection has been taken, and more particularly the words 'dirty native' for which we admit there was no justification."

On the complainant accepting the apology, His Worship marked the case compounded.

Mr. V. F. Couto appeared for the complainant.

GUJARATI LADY'S TRAGIC DEATH

CLOTHES CATCH FIRE DURING WORSHIP

A tragic accident occurred to a Hindu lady on Wednesday evening which unfortunately proved fatal. It appears that Leharibai Becharbhai Shah (40) residing on second floor of the Back Bay View at Queen's Road, was worshipping the idol of Mahavir with a ghee-lamp burning near her feet when her clothes caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. She was removed to Sir Harkisondas Hospital where she died soon after admission.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FREE FIGHT AMONG BALIAS

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED

On Thursday night at about 8-30 p.m. there was a scuffle between two batches of Balias (domestic servants) at Barbhaya Moholla and it resulted in free fight with lathis in a short time. During this fight Ganoo Baloo, Bhagya Sakharam, Daulat Madhoo, Daku Bal, Marooti Hiroo, Govind Krishna and Raghoo Vithoo were injured.

On receiving information, officers of the Pydhonie Police Station hurried to the scene and arrested several persons. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were treated and allowed to go.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1928.

"Have you seen that kiss in the dark," bellowed a friend just as I was hurrying away to lunch. I must say it was jolly awkward, being asked in loud tones like that. But you know, we Indians do not yet appreciate the pleasure and profit of saving our throats from overwork. Conversation in a minor key is an art yet to be practised in this country.

* * * *

Anyway it was awkward. What does the man mean by asking me whether I had seen a kiss in the dark? I don't generally frequent Queen's Road at night. Then I remembered. He meant the film with the attractive title "Kiss In The Dark," now being shown at a local theatre.

* * * *

Well, it is a film which even the Dewan Bahadur from Madras who presided over that unwanted Cinema Committee cannot possibly grumble against. And, you know, he is so, so very particular about the exhibition on the screen of osculatory adventures.

* * * *

But the caption "Kiss In The Dark" reminds me that a Sunday paper in Britain has been devoting its very special attention to this subject. How instructive Sunday reading has now become in England's green and pleasant land. Friends of mine who lived there twenty years ago say that Sunday in London during their time was a dark and dismal break in the gaiety of the metropolis. And now—

* * * *

And now the "Weekly Despatch" asks "Should lovers kiss in the cinema:" It hastens to inform its readers "whether they should or not, they do."

* * * *

I gather from this Sunday journal that in America they have dealt with this kissing problem legally. "A New York Magistrate has decided that kissing is permissible and has fined a cinema attendant who entertained opposite views and enforced them with some violence."

* * * *

"Love-making in the picture-theatres," said the New York counsel who defended the culprits, "is natural." The Court confirmed the opinion.

* * * *

But what about dear England, that holy land of political pilgrimage where went deputations from India "to petition and protest" in the pre-Gandhi days?

* * * *

Let me quote from the "Weekly Despatch" again:

"An investigation at one of London's largest picture theatres at an evening performance revealed that 80 per cent. of the occupants of boxes were sitting in affectionate attitudes—arms round waists, an occasional shingled head resting on a masculine shoulder."

* * * *

You will notice that there were not two shingled heads and that both the shoulders of the Romeos were not in demand. That sort of things leads to complications.

* * * *

And now listen to the defence:—

"The cinema," declared one manager, "has taken the place of the Victorian parlour in the matter of love-making. A change for the better, in my opinion. It is ever so much more romantic; and other members of the audience are getting accustomed to it."

* * * *

Autres pays, autres moeurs. I don't know that we in India would like our cinema palaces to be turned into "love-parlours."

* * * *

The students of the Life, Antique and Litho classes of the Government School of Art are on strike. I should say for art students it is hardly an artistic form of protest.

* * * *

Their grievance is that they can use under the new rules the drawing boards the school provides only during school hours. Let Mr. Mukul Dey, the new Principal, draw on their better nature and compose the petty quarrel. A Calcutta Marwari millionaire should be persuaded to give them two drawing boards each. Let not art suffer for want of boards.

* * * *

Dentist:—"Now, now, I am not going to hurt."

New Patient:—"You can cut out that back chat, old man—I am a dentist myself."

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

MOVE OF JOHUKUMIS

Mr. S. K. Pupala writes:—

The audacity and foolhardiness of the Non-Brahmins assembled at Kalyan is amazing. It is understandable what necessity there was at all to speak in the name of Non-Brahmins when only few months back their real voice found expression at Nasik. It was a mere pretence of the job-hunting and johukum species among the Non-Brahmins that was expected to dominate this Conference and did dominate when they talked of the interest of the broad masses of the Non-Brahmins. Even this would have been rendered impossible by Non-Brahmins of sound mind, had not the organisers taken care to exclude the latter by manipulating their creed. When every party in the country and every interest are convinced that the Simon Commission can serve no useful purpose, here are people like Rao Bahadur Naidu and Mr. B. V. Jadhav who expect milk and honey to flow from the Commission The move is clear, both in C.P. and Bombay There is re-distribution of the Cabinets in the air and it is not difficult to prognosticate, what roles will be filled by certain men, when Governors in every Province are anxious to form Committees to co-operate with the Simon Commission. People who are really anxious to serve the interest and set right the wrongs of the Non-Brahmin masses, consisting of workers and peasants, must start quite another kind of work. It is that of giving vent to the social and economic demands like equality all round and conditions of life and in order to secure this, to put a bold fight for the capture of political power. The gospel preached at Kalyan may serve the personal ends of some self-seekers, but, the Non-Brahmin masses cannot be bamboozled by the devious and surreptitious methods followed at Kalyan.

A PATHAN AND HIS USURY

SHOCKING ALLEGATIONS IN CORONER'S COURT

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF HINDU LABOURER.

Shocking allegations were made before the Coroner by the widow of Dagdu Santu, (35) who was found lying dead with his throat cut near the Improvement Trust Chawl at Sewree on Wednesday morning. It appeared from her evidence that the deceased had borrowed Rs. 30|- from a Pathan about two years ago at the rate of Rs. 7-8 per month as interest. He used to pay the interest regularly. One of the conditions was that if the deceased failed to pay interest for one month, he was to pay four months' interest as a penalty. The last instalment of interest was paid two days ago for the month of July. The Pathan, however, was not satisfied with the interest he got for the last 2 years and demanded the principal, viz., Rs. 30|-. The Pathan had threatened to kill Dagdu if he failed to pay the principal. Major Mehta, Police Surgeon, was of opinion that the wound on the throat of the deceased was not self-inflicted but was homicidal. The Coroner adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make enquiries.

Mr. Mulla officiating Law Member leaves Simla on 7th August and makes over charge to Mr. S. R. Das in Bombay on the 10th. Mr. Das reaches Simla on 14th August.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

BENGAL BILL PUBLISHED

ENCOURAGEMENT TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The State Aid to Industries Bill which has been in the contemplation of several Ministries and for which the Guznavi Ministry spent considerable time in drafting has just been published in a Gazette. The statement of object and reasons says that the object of the bill is to obtain statutory power to enable aid to be given mainly for the purpose of encouraging cottage industries on a small scale in the shape of loans, guarantees, provision of hire purchase system etc. It is proposed to set up a Board of Industries to advise Government on applications for such aids. The Bill is modelled on the Madras State Aid to Industries Act and the Bihar and Orissa State Aid to Industries Act.—A. P.

"PREVENTIVE ARRESTS" IN SPAIN

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—According to the Secretary of the Spanrish League for rights of man the arrests throughout Spain number over 1,000, including the Socialists. Republicans and Liberals. He denies that there was a plot; and alleges that the arrests are purely preventive.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Imperial Bank reduced its rate on demand loans to five per cent to-day. In the share market jutes opened quiet but as some buying support became evident as low levels were touched, prices steadied up and the fall seemed to have been arrested for time being market closing at about best of the day. Coals were without any business in early session but later a few dealings were reported at current quotations. In teas business was restricted owing to scarcity of sellers. Miscellaneous section had but moderate support and there were not outstanding features worthy of special comment. Government securities were quiet.—A.P.

Ahmedabad.—A requisition signed by 32 Councillors of the Ahmedabad Municipality for reconsidering the scheme of the Kalupur relief road passed by the Municipality was lost by a large majority. Several signatories withdrew their signatures on the ground that pressure had been brought to bear on them to affix their signatures.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 19.
Previous Closing Rate	21.13
To-day's Opening Rate	21.19
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	21.00
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL.

	July 19.
Previous Closing Rate	11.09
To-day's Opening Rate	11.18
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	11.04
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	414

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 19.
Silver Ready	27 2 0 unchanged
Silver Forward	27 1 0 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, July 19.
1st Settlement	62 1 0
2nd settlement	61 13 0

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Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

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AT THE

G.D.A.

1928 EXAM.

WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

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AT

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Yusuf Building, Fort, **BOMBAY**

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JULY 20 1928.

NEITHER SURPRISING NOR DISAPPOINTING

We are frankly neither surprised nor disappointed at the outcome of the historic conference which Sir Leslie Wilson had with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other representatives of the Bardoli Satyagrahis at Surat on Wednesday. The Conference was historic because on its ultimate result depends the entire course of the history of the country. The Bardoli Satyagraha has no political aim in view. Its object is purely economic. But if the Government of Bombay take the false step of regarding it as a political movement and, therefore, as a challenge to the present system of Government, which can, in their view, only be met by repression, they will set in motion forces, not only in this Presidency but also throughout the country, which it will be impossible for them and the authorities superior to them to enchain and, as certainly as night follows day, they will be beaten. So momentous being the issues involved, it was hardly to be expected that a settlement would be arrived as a result of the first heart-to-heart talk between His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Before a final settlement is reached, there will have to be more such talks. Meanwhile, the Surat Conference has not been without its good effect. Hitherto the public has only known what the Bardoli Satyagrahis want. It had been kept completely in the dark as to the extent to which Goverament are prepared to meet their demand. Now the Government have placed their cards on the table and it is for public opinion to express itself vigorously on the merits of the issue so as to bring about an immediate and amicable settlement. The statement issued on behalf of the Governor of Bombay and the interview given by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel make it quite clear that no settlement was arrived at between them, but they do not altogether rule out the possibility of a settlement in the immediate future now that each side knows fully the mind of the other.

The crux of the question is, of course, the demand for a re-enquiry. Now, on this point the Government seem to be unduly half-hearted. They insist on the enquiry being made by a Revenue Officer only and, in the alternative, will be prepared to agree that a judicial officer should be associated with the Revenue Officer throughout the enquiry, in which case it would be his duty to decide any disputed questions of facts or figures which might arise in the course of the enquiry; they also agree, according to Associated Press, to associate a representative of the peasants with such enquiry. Considering that Mr. Vallabhbhai would be prepared to accept a judicial enquiry with the help, where necessary, of a Revenue Officer, his demand is so reasonable that it is surprising that Government should refuse to accept it. Mr. Vallabhbhai rightly argues that, after the repeated declarations of Government that the revenue settlement is just and generous, no Revenue Officer dare come to any other conclusion whereas a judicial officer might be expected to be more independent. The difficulty against this course urged by Government seems to us to be hardly insuperable. Government take their stand on the statutory prohibition against a judicial enquiry. The prohibition applies to the right of the agriculturists to appeal to the Law Courts, in their ordinary jurisdiction, without the consent of the Government. It certainly cannot apply to an 'ad hoc' enquiry, that is, to a case where both sides agree to abide by the award of a judicial authority. But, assuming the bar is formidable, the difficulty can be avoided by accepting the alternative proposal, say, of a Committee presided over by a High Court Judge with effective representation on it of the Bardoli Satyagrahis to go into the whole question of the revenue settlement. Such a Committee will not be open to the charge of being an unofficial enquiry which Government so much dread, and which no one has demanded. How untenable is the position of Government in this respect is clear from the fact that even the "Times of India" in its issue of Monday suggested a Committee of enquiry of this nature.

As regards the other point on which differences seem to be irreconcilable, we confess we cannot understand either the logic or the expediency of the Government's attitude. The peasants, be it noted, have never refused to pay assessment on the old basis and have agreed to pay the enhanced assessment if an enquiry acceptable to them finds this assessment to be just and reasonable. So that there is no question about Government being unable to recover the enhanced revenue. When the essence of any settlement of the present dispute is that both sides should abide by the finding of the re-enquiry it is hardly fair for Government to insist on payment of the additional revenue and by showing their unwarranted distrust of the Satyagrahis, to imperil the chance of a settlement. That there is no question of prestige involved in this is evident from the fact that in the case of Viramgam they have not insisted on payment of the enhanced revenue pending the result of the enquiry. We trust in this matter as in that of re-enquiry Government, as a proof of their earnestness and sincerity for securing a satisfactory settlement, display a magnanimous attitude which is bound to react in enhancing their prestige among the cultivators of the Presidency as well as of Bardoli bringing home to them that the Revenue authorities are as anxious to see that the assessment is justly and fairly fixed as they themselves are. There is one special request we have to make them on behalf of the public. It is that they should put out of their mind altogether any idea that Non-co-operators, let alone other Nationalists, are out to make political capital out of the Bardoli struggle. The Non-co-operators have joined this struggle not for the sake of reviving the Non-co-operation movement but for helping the agriculturists to secure the redress of their economic grievance. In this connection, we draw the careful attention of Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues to the article which Mahatma Gandhi has written in the latest issue of "Young India" in which he is careful to point out that "whatever the Bardoli struggle may be, it clearly is not a struggle for the direct attainment of Swaraj" but that it "is to seek redress of a specific grievance" and "ceases the moment the grievance is redressed." As he points out, "that Sjt. Vallabhbhai and the majority of the workers under his command are confirmed Non-co-operators is beside the point." What is noteworthy is that "the majority of those whom they represent are not." The Non-co-operation movement has been suspended and nothing is further from the mind of the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagraha than to make it only an excuse to revive it. For the Satyagraha will cease as soon as Government agree to a re-enquiry. If further proof were needed to convince Government that the Bardoli struggle is a purely economic one it is provided by the support given to it by men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, men with a record of vigorous fight against the Non-co-operation movement and, last but not least, Anglo-Indian journals like the "Pioneer" and the "Statesman." The bogey of Non-co-operation movement or Bolshevism exists only in the imagination of the "Times of India." If the Government of Bombay share that mania, let them be warned beforehand. The Bardoli struggle is not a political struggle and its leaders are determined not to make it so. But the moment Government, instead of treating the whole question as an economic one, embark on a policy of repression, the struggle will assume a political aspect and all-India will accept the challenge of a fight to the finish.

"ALIEN THEORIES AND CONTROL."

Nearly four years ago the Government of Bombay, in a communique remarkable for its fulsome phrases, assured the representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London the maintenance of "the present high standard of architectural education," in the Bombay Architectural School. Since then we have repeatedly insisted on a clear enunciation, in the first place, of the policy of the Architectural School, and secondly, of its exact relation with that Institute. We are glad that Prof. Batley, who is responsible for the architectural tuition in the School, has at last, after this long interval, attempted to provide the necessary information. As we have not infrequently mentioned, we fully appreciate the efforts, made by Prof. Batley and his predecessors, for reform and development of the School. So that we feel entitled to claim that the demand for a candid examination of the position and policy of the School is not the demand for empty discussion. We have read very carefully Prof. Batley's article. No impartial reader who carefully analyses that article can fail to notice the bias apparent in it. A great deal of its space is, obviously, occupied by a description of the status of and of the sympathy and concession from the Royal Institute of British Architects. The position and policy of the School, as an independent Indian educational institute working definitely for the re-establishment of architectural forms and designs distinctive of the nation's architectural heritage, remain unmentioned, not only undefined. It is significant, moreover, that the names of the "Honorary Corresponding Members" in India and of the "external examiners" who preceded Mr. Henriques, a Government employee and not an independent architect, remain a mystery. We suspect that these nominees of the Institute and the Department of Public Instruction are primarily reponsible for the anomalous position of the School. Will Prof. Batley enumerate the names of independent Indian architects who have been, since the supervision of the British Institute, selected for the responsible tasks?

A word now about the position of the British Institute. The Royal Institute of British Architects in London is, in fact and character, "a private trade union in London." It may be, as Prof. Batley says, "in reality a great empire-wide association recognised by a Royal Charter." But that does not destroy either the fact or its character as a private trade union. Prof. Batley, we may assume, is not entirely unaware of the events that led to the long-drawn tug-of-war between the Society of Architects and the British Institute. Nor is he, we guess, altogether innocent of the knowledge of the activities of the "Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors" in London "apprehensive in regard to the power", of the Royal British Institute, which it describes as "a large corporate body which had absorbed its rival, and, now free from any other organised opinion in the profession, was in a position to pursue 'any' policy which it 'might' seek to impose." The existence in London of the apprehension of the uncontrolled power and monopolising proclivities of the Institute is as indisputable a fact as its character as a private trade union. In India the activities, behind the screen, of its representatives have served only to increase that apprehension. Architectural conditions and problems in India are not, every sane intelligent individual knows, identical with those obtaining in other parts of the Empire. It should have been, therefore, recognised as the duty of those who profess to understand Indian conditions to explain them to the Institute. Mr. Lanchester endeavoured to do so, of course, from the point of view of the student of architecture in England. Prof. Batley is hankering after the standardised imperial product, truly an architectural heresy! We have had, we should think, more than enough of the glories of examinations and exemptions from the Royal Institute of British Architects. If the School of Architecture is, as Prof. Batley says, "entirely free from the control of the R. I. B. A." surely it must have an independently evolved concrete plan or scheme for progress and reform. If it has, we have never heard about it. The Government communique issued four years ago, made no mention about it. And, even Prof. Batley's present communication, four years after, follows the approved method of secrecy. He has left the public exactly where it was. He thus provides evidence to show the dominance of alien theories and control in the conduct of the Architectural School. Will he now inform those interested in the future of the students entrusted to his care as to his exact proposals, concrete plans or schemes for the continued and free advancement of the architectural tuition in the School under his charge, plans or proposals that can be proved to be indisputably in conformity with the architectural needs and traditions of the country? Has he been, moreover, guided in the plans by informed architectural opinion in India?

This continued secrecy is only one of the reasons why we share the apprehensions of the Incorporated Architects in London. The Royal Institute of Architects has, so far as India is concerned, failed to exercise its disciplinary or rather its inherent function. What has it actually done for the protection of independent architects in India? Have all the consulting architects in India dropped their "private practice?" Have the engineers in the P. W. D. ceased to control and ignore architects in India? Has the Institute insisted on the principle and practice of open competition as between the architects as the only civilised and rational procedure for public buildings? What has the Institute to say about the India House scandal? These are some of the questions which the Institute must endeavour to answer if it is inclined to maintain its professional prestige in India. If Prof. Batley is eager to avoid the "slur on our profession", he must deal tangibly with these evils. No amount of examinations or exemptions, no amount of sympathetic phrases, can compensate the student who at the end of his career as a student finds himself as a practising independent architect handicapped and hemmed in all directions by vested interests. Nor is it any consolation to know that independent Indian architectural opinion should be avoided or ignored by the Department of Public Instruction and the Government in preference to the views and whims of irresponsible and unnamed, local and touring, representatives of a private institution whose educational schedules have been found futile, by its own members, for Indian conditions. The Architectural School is obsessed and distracted by examinations and exemptions of the Royal Institute of British Architects. If it were not so, as an assurance to the public, a concrete scheme in conformity with the architectural needs and conditions in India would have been formulated by Government in the communique simultaneously with the assurance to the representative, four years ago, of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London. That assurance to the public in India is still not forthcoming. Why? Will Prof. Batley answer? Is the neglect of Indian architectural needs or the closed door against the legitimate aspirations of independent architects in India the price for examinations and exemptions from the Royal Institute in London?

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

"ALIEN THEORIES AND CONTROL"

BY CLAUDE BATLEY, A.R.I.B.A., PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE, SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

"Is it known that the Department of Public Instruction has left the destiny of the students of the School of Architecture in Bombay in the hands of an Agent of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London?"

This sub-title and the quotation below it appear under "Arts Notes" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday, June 24th, 1928.

Lest anyone should suspect me of either holding or aspiring to any such position I hasten to put my disclaimer on record and to explain as shortly and clearly as I can, the relationship of the Bombay Architectural School to the Royal Institute of British Architects for fear that a false impression gets abroad to injure the interests of our students or to jeopardise the growth and development of our school, which is the only institution in India that concerns itself with the training of Indians for the profession to a standard in any way comparable with that of the recognised Schools of Architecture in other parts of the Empire.

NO CONTROL BY R. I. B. A.

The school is actually entirely free from any control by the R.I.B.A., and so are the Government of Bombay Art Examinations held in March each year, which include the Preliminary, Intermediate, Advanced and Diploma examinations in Architecture.

It is for these examinations and not the examinations of the R. I. B. A. that students at the Architectural School are primarily prepared during their five years' course.

Our students on passing the Diploma Examination are allowed, on fulfilling certain conditions, to practice under a license by the Bombay Municipality and are also exempted by the Royal Institute of British Architects from sitting for its own Intermediate Examination, in order to pass which they would, otherwise, have to go to England, as several students have done in the past.

To win these two privileges for our students, I, as Professor of Architecture, and my predecessors in office have fought hard and long in order to raise the standard of the school sufficiently high to be allowed to enjoy and retain what we know to be so vital for their professional standing.

HONOURABLE ASSOCIATION.

The Royal Institute of British Architects naturally lays it down as a condition of such recognition that, while Indian students desire the exemption; an Associate of the Institute appointed by its Council, shall act as External Examiner and shall report from time to time whether, in his opinion, the work at the school is maintained at a sufficiently high standard to justify the Institute in continuing to grant the exemption.

The Associate now acting in this honorary capacity is Mr. E. C. Henriques, F.R.I.B.A., who, years ago, received his own early training at the school. Can this be what is described as "alien control" over the destiny of the students of our school?

Why ever there should be all this criticism in the "Chronicle" about our school's very honourable association with the Royal Institute of British Architects I cannot imagine.

We are a school whose training the Institute recognises as sufficiently high to exempt students who successfully complete their studies there from the necessity of taking the Intermediate R.I.B.A. Examination in England. Why on earth should Indian students unnecessarily be deprived of a privilege which the best Schools of Architecture throughout the Empire are so anxious to obtain? I might understand the grouse if the R.I.B.A. had refused to grant the privilege to our School but to grumble because Indians are given similar privileges under similar conditions to those in other parts of the Empire beats me entirely. On the other hand I am most anxious that the standard of the School may be so raised at an early date that exemption may justly be claimed from the Final Examination to qualify as Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, such a recognition would not only be complimentary to our Schools' attainments but would carry with it the assurance that our Indian trained men were recognised as capable of fulfilling the highest standards of the profession as accepted by the whole Empire and not by only one isolated part thereof.

AIM OF R. I. B. A.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, which the writer of the "Chronicle's" Art Notes describes as "a private trade union in London," is in reality a great empire-wide association, recognised under a Royal Charter granted in 1837, "for the general advancement of Civil Architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various Arts and Sciences connected therewith. It being an Art esteemed and encouraged in all enlightened nations as tending greatly to promote the domestic convenience of Citizens and the Public improvement and embellishment of Towns and Cities."

The preamble mentions that the Institute had, even at that date, "established a correspondence with Learned and Scientific Men in Foreign Countries for the

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Britain For Peace!

Amidst applause from the House Sir Austen Chamberlain declared in the Commons on Wednesday that the British Government would be happy to sign the treaty, the Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, "at such time and place as would be agreeable to the Government of the United States." The Governments of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Government of Britain's Dependency, India, had, all of them, accepted the Kellogg proposals. As regards the Irish Free State and Canada, their Governments had their own representatives at Washington and they would hand in their own replies. There should be universal joy now in the British Commonwealth that all those suspicious people who doubted Britain's desire for peace have been proved to be wrong. In fact a movement may be set up in Britain now to turn armaments into ploughshares and despatch them to India as the first fruits of the Agricultural Commission. There are, however, slight difficulties which will be cleared up to-day. Sir Austen Chamberlain, asked whether there were any reservations in the British reply, said that he could not say anything about that point until the text of the British reply was published on Friday morning. Reservations or no reservations the Singapore Docks will continue to be built; Britain will have an army in Iraq, mechanisation of the Army will proceed in India, and in naval armaments Britain will always lead first by a small gunboat.

Mexico's Troubles.

It appears to be Mexico's melancholy fate never to enjoy for even a short period peace and order in its administration. President-designate Obregon, elected to be successor of President Calles only three weeks ago, was shot dead and this dastardly outrage is sure to bring in its turn an era of persecution and a reign of military highhandedness. The elements in Mexican politics which have pursued an agitation for several years past against the influence of the priests and the religious fanatics who support them will now demand disciplinary measures against all "traitors to the country." As disciplinary measures in Mexico mean at least a few executions per day, President Calles has either to establish what in effect will be martial law or to give place to a stronger man to take charge of affairs. He is least likely to retire from office and unless he secures an understanding with the Opposition, repression will be the order of the day in Mexico.

Suicidal Course.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the well-known politician from Madras who has been made a member of the Joshi Committee on the Age of Consent feels that as a Justicite it is his duty to tender advice before it is too late to his brother Justicites. So far the Justice Party, a political group in the Southern Presidency whose allegiance to the Simon Commission officialdom will try its level best to secure, has thought it prudent to sit on the fence. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar now advises it to deflect its attention from the very principle for which Indians are fighting, the right to have an equal status on an inquiry whose object is to discuss Self-Government for India. He would have the Justice Party not bother itself about the "form and nature" of the Commission's inquiry but concentrate its attention on the "merits of the question." The Kalyan Conference where a hundred anti-Nationalist Non-Brahmins sang a hymn of hate against Brahmins and ignored the wise decision of the earlier Non-Brahmin Conference, held at Nasik to support the boycott, has impressed Mr. Mudaliar greatly. Why can the man not say direct that he would like the Justice Party to join the Simon worshippers' camp?

Clear and Emphatic Mandate.

The Maharashtra Congress Committee has done well to issue an urgent appeal to members of the Bombay Legislative Council who are asked at the ensuing session of that body to agree to the humiliating process of co-operating with the Simon Commission. To the official bloc which should, in all decency, abstain from voting when Sir Chunilal Mehta's resolution comes up for acceptance by the Council, but which, of course, will do nothing of the kind, there can be no appeal. Nor will such appeal prevail with the Nominated Jo-hukumies. But it is, as the Maharashtra Congress Committee points out, "the duty nevertheless of all elected members not to be a party to this humiliation of the Motherland, involved in the acceptance of the Commission." The mandate of the Congress in regard to the boycott is clear and emphatic. The Liberal Party agrees in this matter with the Congress. It is only those who are willing to sell their country for a mess of potage who do not agree to the boycott and the Bombay Legislative Council must try its very best to defeat their object.

BARDOLI STALEMATE

HOW NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN

WHAT THE SATYAGRAHIS WANT

MR. VALLABHBHAI PREPARING HIS REPLY

GOVT. DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED IN COUNCIL

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In view of the many statements that are being published with reference to the Governor's visit to Surat His Excellency desires it to be known that he went to Surat in order to make clear to the representatives of the cultivators of Bardoli Taluka certain conditions which had to be fulfilled before Government could agree to set up an enquiry into the re-assessment of the Taluka. Some of the most important of these conditions were not accepted and others were asked for which could not be agreed to. No settlement of any kind was therefore arrived at between Government and those whom the Governor interviewed as representing the cultivators and His Excellency intends, in addressing the Legislative Council on Monday, to lay all the facts and the decisions of Government before the house.

NO POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL INTERVIEWED

SURAT, July 19.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this morning Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said: "As we could not agree on important points of principles there appears to be no possibility of settlement. But as the proposals of Government were handed to me late at night yesterday and as they required a considered reply, I propose to send my reply as early as possible after consulting my colleagues who were not present at the afternoon interview."

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel repudiated the report that he had approved the suggestion regarding the difference in the assessments being deposited by a third party. Mr. Patel is leaving to-day for Baroda from where he proceeds to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

POSITION OF SATYAGRAHA LEADERS.

GOVT.'S IMPOSSIBLE TERMS

SURAT, July 19.

Against the terms set forth in the Government communique the Satyagraha leaders defined their position as follows at the Conference yesterday:—

They demanded a fresh and independent inquiry which may be by either (a) a judicial officer approved by both parties or (b) an open enquiry by a Committee of one official and two non-officials with the right to test and lead evidence, the personnel to be approved by both parties.

It should decide whether the revised assessment in Bardoli Taluka is just and proper and if not what should be the just and proper settlement;

whether the coercive measures taken for the recovery of the assessment were just and proper, if not what compensation should be paid to sufferers, the decision of the inquiry to be binding on both parties;

the old assessment to be paid;

the forfeited lands including lands already sold to be restored;

and the release of prisoners and the remission of other punishments such as dismissal of Talatis, cancellation of licenses, etc.

POSITION UNALTERED.

Both sides are said to have strictly adhered to their respective terms so that when after a strenuous day of interviews the Governor departed by the special train last night the position remained unaltered. But officials as well as the popular side have not yet given up hopes of a settlement. They are inclined to regard the Surat Conferences as the beginning of a series which will ultimately lead to a settlement probably during the session of the Bombay Council.

QUESTION OF RE-ENQUIRY.

On the question of re-enquiry the main point of difference is said to be with regard to the nature of the agency. Government insisted that it should be conducted by revenue officers who may be assisted by a judicial officer and a representative of the peasants, while Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel insisted on a judicial enquiry with the help, where necessary, of a revenue officer. He argued that after the repeated declarations of Government that the settlement was just and generous, no revenue officer dare come to any other conclusion whereas a judicial officer might be expected to be more independent. Government said that they took their stand on the statutory prohibition against a judicial enquiry into revenue settlement. Mr. Vallabhbhai is understood to have been impressed by Government's difficulty.

NONE TO DEPOSIT.

As regards the question of depositing the difference between the old and new assessments, Government are said to have been first agreeable to any third party finding the money, but later appear to have discovered that none was willing to come forward with it. They, therefore, insisted on the peasants themselves making the deposit, but Mr. Vallabhbhai was unyielding. As for the restoration of forfeited lands, Government agreed as far as lands not yet auctioned were concerned, but said that they could do nothing about lands already sold.

A MISTAKEN BELIEF.

At the Conference in the Collector's office both sides believed mistakenly as it transpired later, that they had practically arrived at an agreement. It appears that the point regarding the deposit was the only one raised and discussed throughout so that, when the Conference rose, each side thought that the other had agreed to its terms regarding all other points.

ALL POINTS CONTENTIOUS.

Later when Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik met His Excellency he broke the spell and a two and a half hours' Conference at the railway station ensued when it was found that all the points were equally contentious. An interlude was provided by Dr. A. L. Desai of Valod who appeared before the Governor during the morning Conference and complained of the severe social boycott and urged that the peasants should be arrested and compelled to till his lands which, he feared, would otherwise remain uncultivated. The Conference is said to have had a hearty laugh over the suggestion.—A. P.

ON THE BOYCOTT ISSUE

MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MADRAS, July 19.

It is understood that at a meeting of Congressmen last night, which was not open to the Press, it was resolved to contest the forthcoming Municipal elections on the Simon Commission issue and fight the Justice candidates. Mr. V. N. Kupurao or Mr. C. S. Govindarajalu Mudaliar M. L. C, it is understood, may fight Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, editor of "Justice" in the Kilpauk division.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE ROYAL?

REVENUE OFFICIALS TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Messrs. H. Balak Ram, I.C.S., J. Monteath, I.C.S., H. L. Paintey, I.C.S., T. A. Andrew, I.C.S., the Hon'ble J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., and C. G. Freke, I.C.S. having resigned their offices as members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Messrs F. W. Allison, I.C.S., H. F. Knight, I.C.S., M. Webb, I.C.S., S. A. C. Green I.C.S., R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., and W. M. Smart, I.C.S., being officials, have been nominated in their places. Most of the nominated members are expert revenue officials. A guess can be hazarded that it is a preparation for the Bardoli debate.

POLICE METHODS IN ENGLAND

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

LORD READING INVITED TO ACCEPT CHAIRMANSHIP

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter learns that Lord Reading has been invited to accept the chairmanship of a Royal Commission to inquire into the police methods throughout the country.—Reuter

HOPES OF A NEW ERA DASHED

DISMAY IN WASHINGTON

LONDON, July 18.

Washington.—The news of Obgregon's assassination has been received here with dismay. His regime was expected to usher a new era in the relations between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Kellogg has sent a message to President Calles expressing grief of the United States Government.—Reuter's Special.

MR. KELLOGG'S ANTI-WAR PACT.

POLISH GOVT. READY TO SIGN

LONDON, July 18.

Warsaw.—The Polish Foreign Minister has communicated to the United States Minister at Warsaw a Note stating that the Polish Government is ready to sign the pact proposed by Mr. Kellogg.—Reuter.

CANADA ACCEPTS PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 18.

Ottawa.—Canada's reply accepting Mr. Kellogg's proposals has been handed to the United States Ministers.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT BOWREAH QUIET

ARMED PICKETS PATROL MILLS

POLICE ARREST 41 MORE MEN

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The situation at Bowreah the scene of Monday's riot is quiet. No further development has taken place. Enquiry into the riot is still in progress. The police have arrested fortyone more men bringing the total to fortysix. Four mills remained closed to-day. Armed pickets are patrolling both inside and outside the mills. The Commissioner of Burdwan Division discussed the situation with the District Magistrate, Howrah, to-day.—A. P.

STORMY WEATHER IN RANGOON

NINE FATALITIES REPORTED

RANGOON, July 18.

Nine fatalities are reported, the victims being chiefly Madrasis, as a result of stormy weather prevailing here since yesterday.—A. P.

TORNADO HAVO MOULMEIN

TELEPHONE LINE DAMAGED

RANGOON, July 19.

News has been received form Moulmein of a Tornado on Tuesday causing much damage to property. Several buildings and roofs were blown off. The telephone line was also damaged. No loss of life is reported.—A. P.

MEMORIAL TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA

233,000 STERLING SUBSCRIBED

LONDON, July 18.

Thanks to contributions from Britons in all parts of the world at which the King in his letter says he is extremely gratified the fund for the National Memorial to Queen Alexandra which closed on 30th June has reached 2,33,000 sterling. The Committee announces that the visible memorial appeal for donations which met with generous response especially from Indian Princes will take the form of a bronze group designed by Alfred Gilbert which will be erected at Marlborough House opposite St. James Palace. The bulk of the fund will go to extend district nursing and increase the Queen's Nurses Pension Fund.—Reuter's Special.

"JERVIS BAY" INCIDENTS

NO BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY

LONDON, July 18.

It is now learned that there will be no formal Board of Trade enquiry into the incidents on "Jervis Bay" But it is expected that departmental enquiries will be made.—Reuter's Special.

CRUISER" "YORK" LAUNCHED

LONDON, July 17.

The Duchess of York, accompanied by the Duke of York, launched the first of the new B Class cruisers at Yarrow-on-Tyne. The Cruiser "York" displaces 8,400 tons and is armed with six eight-inch guns.—Reuter's Special.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FROM MONDAY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION

OVER RS. 36,000 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED

DR DESHMUKH'S TOUCHING APPEAL

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President, announced that an informal meeting of the subscribers of the Mayor's Fund would be held on Saturday noon. So far he said Rs. 35,000 were subscribed and the relief work would be started from Monday. The Commissioner was good enough to place at the disposal of the Committee the machinery of the Corporation for the distribution of relief.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION

Proposed arrangements in connection with the work of distributing relief out of the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children:—

The distribution work may be started on Monday, the 23rd.

Centres proposed for the present:—(1) Chinchpookli Plague Camp; (2) Vaccination Depot, Parel; (3) Development Department Chawls, Worli; (4) Ghorupdeo (E Ward); (5) Batliwala's Dharmashala, Foras Road.

Rice and Dal for children from 2 to 12 years. Milk for children under 2 years. 2 feeds a day at 9 a.m. (B. T.) and 4 p.m. (B. T.). Improvised bhuttis to be put up by the staff. Children must bring their own pots for milk. Cooked rice and dal will be served on leaf plates. Milk, rice and dal should be consumed on the premises.

Officers in charge:—(1) Dr. Shirgaonkar and Dr. B. H. Madon, Vaccination Depot; (2) Mr. De Jose, Chinchpookli; (3) Mr. D. R. Daru, Development Department Chawls, Worli; (4) Mr. Gidney, Ghorupdeo; (5) Mr. M. R. Aderabad, Batliwala's Dharmashala, Foras Road.

Quantity per meal:—(1) Rice 4 ounces, Dal 1/2 ounce, Salt 1/2 dram; or (2) Milk 6 ounces.

CITY MAYOR'S TOUCHING APPEAL

May I appeal to you to alleviate the misery and starvation prevailing among thousands of the innocent children of Bombay on account of the continuance of the present mill-strike? The necessity of such a humanitarian work of extending timely relief to the starving children who are rendered miserable and helpless for no fault of theirs needs no mention here. It is, therefore, desirable that philanthropic citizens of Bombay should join together for the amelioration of the sad condition of the starving children. I have therefore taken this opportunity of approaching you. The object of this Fund is to open various Centres in the distressed area where children shall be fed on the spot.

Donations may be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Mayor's Relief Fund for Children, at the Municipal Office, Bombay.

G. V. DESHMUKH,
Chairman,
Mayor's Relief Fund for Children.

OVER RS. 36,000 SUBSCRIBED

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 32,804 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced, Rs. 32,804; Mr. Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Rs. 501; Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand, Rs. 351; Mr. Vrajlal Gandhi, Rs. 201; Mr. Chimanlal J. Dalal, Rs. 50; Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, Rs. 251; Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Rs. 200; The Director and Staff of Labour Office, Rs. 160; Mr. K. F. Nariman, Rs. 101; Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, Rs. 101; Mr. G. D. Billimoria, Rs. 100; Mr. H. P. Mody, Rs. 100; Dr. S. P. Mehta, Rs. 100; Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Rs. 51; Mr. Virchand P. Shah, Rs. 51; Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Rs. 50; Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Rs. 50; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Rs. 25; Miss Rachubai Lotevala, Rs. 25; Dr. J. V. Vora, Rs. 25; Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Rs. 25; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Rs. 20; Dr. M. B. Velkar, Rs. 20. Total Rs. 36,506.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

METHOD OF RELIEF

A meeting of donors to this Fund will, it is understood, meet to-morrow afternoon and discuss the details of distribution of relief. The Municipal Agency is to be utilised in the distribution and a number of centres will be opened where children up to 12 will be fed and milk will be distributed for babies. The Municipal Commissioner is actively engaged in working out details of the scheme so that relief can be promptly and efficiently given.

Calcutta.—Dhirpidra N. Gupta, Attorney of the Calcutta High Court, was on Thursday convicted at the High Court sessions by Mr. Justice Gregory on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys deposited with him by a client for payment to the Administrator General, Bengal, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

EGYPT'S "INDEPENDENCE" AT WORK

P RLIAMENT DISSOLVED FOR 3 YEARS

KING AND MINISTERS SOLE 'RULERS'

BAN ON WAFD MEETING

LONDON, July 19.

Alexandria.—A Royal decree is being issued this evening dissolving the Chamber and the Senate for three years, after which the cabinet will decide as regards the Fresh election. Government will meanwhile be conducted in accordance with article 88 of the constitution which provides that the King may Govern with the assistance of Ministers. The article in the Constitution refering to the freedom of the press will be suspended, as also the article providing that Government shall order elections within two months of dissolution. The Parliamentary regime and the Ministerial responsibility will not be changed in any circumstance, but the electoral law and every article in the Constitution regarding it will be revised.

Government has banned the projected Wafd Watanist meeting at Tanta on 20th July.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
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SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

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10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

"MISCHIEVOUS AND RETROGRADE

MR. JADHAV'S BILL TO RESTRICT WIDOWS' RIGHT

BOMBAY'S EMPHATIC 'NO'

PLEA FOR VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE MEASURE

The Hindu women of Bombay mustered strong on Thursday at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to record their emphatic protest against Mr. B. V. Jadhav's Bill, now before the Bombay Legislative Council, restricting Hindu widow's right of adoption. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of a number of local ladies' association and was presided over by Mr. M. R. Jayakar. It could be seen from the speeches made by several ladies at the meeting that the women of this Presidency are emphatically opposed to the new Bill, which in their opinion, seeks to deprive them of their legitimate and precious right. Speeches explaining the material particulars of difference between the existing law and the proposed Bill and pointing out the anomalies of the latter were made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, pleader, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and others.

THE EXISTING LAW AND PROPOSED LAW.

Before entering into the finer details of the controversy which Mr. Jadhav's Bill has given rise to, it will not be out of place here to sketch the outlines of the existing law and the new bill as regards the main points of difference between the two. As gathered from the very illuminating speeches of Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K. M. Munshi and Y. V. Bhandarkar, the position is this: Under the existing law regarding the right of adoption, unless there is a specific provision made by the husband in his life-time, either by a written document or by an oral direction given in the presence of a witness, a widow, in a joint family, can adopt a son with the consent of the head of the family; and in a divided family she can do so of her own free will and without anybody's consent. Mr. Jadhav's Bill is an attempt to put restrictions of a very drastic nature upon the right of adoption hitherto enjoyed by the widows in the Bombay Presidency. Under this Bill, a widow can adopt a son only if she has been authorized to do so by her husband by means of a document written and registered in his life-time. Or she can do so of her own free will **provided no legal heir** coming from her husband's father, grand-father and great-grand-father and six generations downwards from the great-grand-father, is living. Now this is an extreme possibility which might not occur even in one case out of hundred. For all practical purposes it can be said that Mr. Jadhav's Bill cuts at the very root of the existing law and takes away from Hindu widows every vestige of privilege which they have been enjoying under the present law.

In the statement of objects and reasons, Mr. Jadhav says that he is guided by considerations of public interest in seeking to bring about a change in the existing law. By a specious argument, he maintains that under the present law, a young, inexperienced and misguided widow introduces a stranger in a joint family, thus breaking the integrity of that family.

PLEA FOR WHIRLWIND AGITATION.

Speaking on the subject, Mr. K. M. Munshi observed that Mr. Jadhav's Bill attempted to do away entirely with the right of adoption which a Hindu widow in the Bombay Presidency hitherto enjoyed. He gave a pathetic description of the pitiable condition of a Hindu widow in a joint family. He described a widow as a most neglected member of the family. The social sufferings of a widow, he remarked, were already too many, and Mr. Jadhav should not add one more to them. Mr. Munshi asked the women to carry on a whirl-wind agitation throughout the Presidency against Mr. Jadhav's Bill. Not one but hundreds of meetings ought to be held, he concluded, to protest against the most objectionable bill.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar explained to the audience how the law relating to the right of adoption varied in different provinces in India.

A RETROGRADE MEASURE.

Mr. Jayakar pointed out the defects of the new Bill. A couple of years back, he proceeded, when he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Jadhav was an honourable Minister. As a Minister, Mr. Jadhav was always noted for his chivalry and liberality towards women for whom he always showed a very high regard. He (speaker) was at a loss to know where that regard of Mr. Jadhav for women had gone. He at any rate was wonder-struck by the change that had come over Mr. Jadhav. It was really a surprise that such a retrograde measure should have proceeded from Mr. Jadhav. If Mr. Jadhav wanted to have a uniform law regarding the right of adoption for the whole of India, the speaker's submission was that such a legislation ought to have proceeded from the Central Legislature. The existing law in the Bombay Presidency was more progressive and under that law the Hindu widows in this Presidency enjoyed greater rights than elsewhere. Hindu Justices of the High Court, like Ranade, Telang and Chandhvarkar had very zealously guarded the rights of Hindu widows by their liberal interpretation of the law. The present law was in force from 1862 and it had worked very smoothly. Two years back there was a case from Nagpur decided in the Privy Council in which it was held that even in a joint family a widow could adopt a son without anybody's consent. Analytically criticising the defects of the Bill, Mr. Jayakar gave his considered opinion that the Bill was a silly, mischievous and retrograde measure. He also advised the women to carry on a vigorous propaganda against the Bill all over the Presidency.

UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the Hindu women of Bombay strongly protests against the Bill brought forward by Mr. B. V. Jadhav in the Bombay Legislative Council putting uncalled-for and unnecessary restrictions on the right of adoption of the Hindu widows in this Presidency."

Seconded by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and supported by Mrs. Sitabai Annigiri, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The following resolution was also unanimously carried:

"That the President be authorised to send copies of resolution (1) to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to the members of the Executive Council, to the President and members of the Legislative Council and to the Secretary, Home Department."

With a vote of thanks to the President of the meeting, the proceedings came to a close.

ENTRIES IN STATION DIARY

MAGISTRATE CONSIDERS THEM INADMISSABLE

NIMBKAR CASE PROCEEDINGS

Further hearing of the case in which Mr. R. S. Nimbkar is charged with assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties, was taken up by Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Mazagaon Police Court on Thursday.

The Magistrate at the outset called upon the Police Prosecutor to produce certified copies of the entries in the station diary referring to the alleged assault. Looking into the entries, the Magistrate remarked that he was clearly of opinion that they were inadmissible.

The complainant, S. Y. Samant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the defence. Witness was seated on his chair in the Social Service League when the accused and another man caught him by the hands. Witness said he could have arrested the accused there and then, but he did not do so because he wanted to consult his superiors and besides he was surrounded by about 20 persons.

PREVIOUS STATEMENT CHANGED.

Counsel pointed out a statement made by the witness at a previous hearing to the effect that there was no mention of the fact that he was molested by the accused in the first entry made in the station diary as it only pertained to the meeting.

Counsel (to witness): Is it a correct statement or you want to change it!

Witness: I want to change it.

Magistrate (to counsel): If you think that the entries have been interpolated you are wrong. I have carefully examined them and they are quite in order.

RATHER MYSTERIOUS!

Counsel: This is rather mysterious, Sir. I have never heard an officer making two entries in respect of the same incident.

Magistrate: You may argue this point later on. There may have been some irregularities.

Counsel: I fear they are illegalities, Sir.

POLICE NEVER PERFECT?

Magistrate: I have never seen the police perfect and I don't think they will ever claim to be perfect.

Correcting himself witness said he did not read the first entry and therefore did not know what it contained.

Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhey, prosecution witness, Superintendent of the Workmen's Institute, Damodar Thakersey Hall, was called in the witness-box for further cross-examination.

Witness was shown a statement made by him in the issue of July 9 of the "Bombay Chronicle". This statement, he said, was made to contradict the report appearing in the "Times of India" regarding the incident that took place in the Social Service League Office on July 4.

Counsel submitted to the Court that the statement was an account sent by the witness of what had happened in the S. S. L. Office on the evening of July 4, but this contained nothing relating to the alleged assault by the accused.

Witness said his statement in the "Chronicle" contained facts that were relevant to contradict the "Times" report.

Counsel: Is it a statement of facts or not?

Witness: It is a contradiction of the "Times" report.

Counsel: The "Times" suggested you wanted to shelter the C.I.D. men?

Witness: I contradicted it.

DID NOT WANT TO COMMIT HIMSELF.

Counsel: you gave all facts in your statement excepting the alleged assault by Mr. Nimbkar?—Yes.

Why did you not refer to the assault?—I did not want to commit myself.

To another question witness said he made no mention of the assault because he did not consider it relevant.

The statement appearing in the "Chronicle" was submitted as an exhibit.

Witness was the Chairman of the Mill Clerks' Union.

Counsel: Was your Union at loggerheads with the Joint Strike Committee?—Witness said it was not so.

Witness admitted having written a letter to the Strike Committee in which it was stated that some mill clerks were assaulted at the instigation of strike leaders.

Re-examined witness said before he sent his statement to the "Chronicle", Inspector Clines recorded his statement which he refused to sign.

After another witness was examined, the case was adjourned to Friday.

STRIKERS DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIAL POLICE FORCE URGED

LEADERS' OMINOUS THREAT.

The situation of the mill strike in Bombay made no progress on Thursday. How the strikers and especially their 'extremist' leaders have now become absolutely desperate about their position, could be seen from the heated atmosphere that was created in the strikers' mass meeting held at Damoder Thackersey Hall, on Thursday morning. Speeches made in this meeting were unmistakably characteristic of the change of attitude that has come over these strike leaders. A resolution was passed at the meeting asking the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police to withdraw the special police from the mill premises within eight days. The resolution also conveys a warning to the authorities concerned that if the police patrol is not withdrawn, strikers would be then compelled to resort to extreme measures, which might perhaps lead to violence.

Everybody knows that it is nothing but starvation that is driving these strikers to desperation.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

CONDNN U AL GENERAL MEETING

The second annual general meeting of the Union was held at the Kurla and Madanpura Centres of the Union on the 16th and 19th July respectively. Mr. R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P., Vice-President of the Union, presiding at both the places. Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., read the annual report and audited statement of account for the year 1927 which after some speeches and after having been duly proposed, seconded and supported were unanimously passed. The following office-bearers were by another resolution unanimously elected for the year 1928:—

President: Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Mahomed Ummar Rajabb (Weaver).

General Secretary: Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

Organising Secretary: Mr. Syed Munawar.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. S. V. Parulekar.

Treasurers: Moulvi Abdul Rouf Khan and Mr. S. M. Rane (Weaver).

A third resolution placing on record the valuable services rendered by the office-bearers and retiring Committee members was also passed unanimously, Messrs. Hafiz Mahomed Husain, Noor Alli, Mahomed Ummar Rajabb, Dattaram and others having spoken on the resolutions.

The Chairman in concluding the proceedings exhorted the members to persuade their co-workers to join one single Union and thus attain solidarity the lack of which had protracted the present strike to an infinitely long period. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

"ITALIA" SURVIVORS TO RETURN TO ITALY

SGR, MUSSOLINI'S FIAT

LONDON, July 19.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has ordered, the "Italia" survivors to return to Italy immediately, and meanwhile to refrain from giving messages, statement or interviews.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE ON "J ERVIS BAY" AFFAIRS.

London.—In the Commons replying to question, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister stated that the Board of Trade had now received depositions of the Master and Chief Officer of the "Jervis Bay", and other witnesses and the reports in the local press of the proceedings in the court at Colombo. These documents added nothing material to the information already published in the press, and he was satisfied that the case did not call for any action from the Board of trade.—Reuter's Special?

THE JAMSHEDPUR DEADLOCK

MESSRS. SAKLATVALA AND JOSHI CONFER.

GENUINE DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT

JAMSHEDPUR, July 18.

The Special Representative of the Free Press of India who was deputed to study the Labour situation here reports:

"The situation at Jamshedpur is highly complex. Every day that settlement is not reached, over twenty thousand workers suffer the pangs of privation and the premier and only national industry of its type in India is suffering serious loss financially and is faced with the possibilities of more serious dislocation to its plant should the deadlock continue indefinitely. After an anxious and dispassionate study of the situation the irresistible conclusion to which I have been driven is that there is a genuine desire on both sides to come to an honourable settlement as distinguished from complete surrender. But of surrender neither the management nor the workers will entestain the least idea. If the present deadlock between the workers and the management continues it is a question of time, at the earliest it would be a fortnight and at the latest it would be four weeks before the Tata Iron and Steel Companys works at Jamshedpur are once again working to their full capacity with a body of workers who have submitted out of necessity to the terms of the management in toto.

DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT.

That the management are prepared to face the possibility of a deadlock continuing to the bitterest end until the workers resume owing to inevitability they have given ample proofs. But what is to their credit is that at the same time they are giving equally effective proofs of their desire to seek an amicable settlement based upon an understanding and not on force. Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tata Iron and Steel Company, is at Jamshedpur on his second visit since Monday. He is determined to stay on as long as necessary if by his presence he could promote an amicable settlement. At considerable inconvenience Mr. N. M. Joshi is also at Jamshedpur on a mission of peace. Long and frequent deliberations are in progress. Both Mr. Saklatwala and Mr. Joshi will only too readily admit that their efforts at amicable settlement are receiving the fullest co-operation from the General Manager Mr. Alexander. As regards Mr. Mr. Homi, biassed as he might be assumed to be against Tatas, he has assured the Free Press representative that he would subordinate individual convictions to the immediate interests of workers as a body and promote a settlement provided it is not an inglorious surrender.

MANAGEMENT'S OFFER.

The question would be asked "Who then is in the way of settlement?".

Here is one side of the picture. Say the management, "We give you from access to our records. We shall answer all your questions. We challenge you to tell us that we are half as bad as we are pointed to be. We shall convince you that since the establishment of the works we have not until 23rd May 1928 retrenched one single worker once he was employed although we know and we could satisfy you of it that we had on our lists some thousands of workers more than we needed actually for our works. What we did when we found the workers too many in any given department was to transfer them to what we called the spare Gang which meant that they were retained as reserve, paid the same wages that they used to earn and when a vacancy occurred in one or the other departments were posted on the same wage. When any of the vacancies that occurred carried a slightly less pay and workers in the reserve gang refused to accept them we still retained them and paid them for no work until we could find vacancies carrying the same pay as they originally received. But as the transfer to the spare gang was not popular with the workers we allowed a large number of workers to remain in their own departments though too many for the job.

NO WAGE REDUCTION.

We shall also satisfy you, say the Management, that we never reduced wages either directly or indirectly. Whenever any re-allocation of work involved upon any single or body of workers more work we recognized the principle that proportionately increased wages should be paid and we have increased the wages in all such cases. In some cases the revision of the scale of wages might have taken time, but every effort was made to secure to the workers increased pay for increased work with minimum delay.

What is more, say the management, we have sought every possible method according to our lights of understanding the workers' point of view. To cope with an eliminate complaints regarding the favouritism of foremen which is usual in all large works we organized a Labour Department. We appointed as its head Mr. Naoroji, the grandson of Dadabhai Naoroji, with a large outlook towards the workers their rights and privileges. We took away from the foremen the right of selecting, promoting, reducing workers. We had all this work transferred to the Independent Employment Bureau which was under the Labour Organizer and who was represented in each department by a separate Labour Officer who acted as the connecting link between the workers and the foremen and the Management. Our experiments in this direction have not met with favour amongst workmen for reasons obscure to us. But you have in these experiments proofs of our desire to study the workers needs and rights and privileges. Similarly we have co-operated with the Labour Association so long as it was functioning before it had been swept off the Board in the present troubles by the workers, themselves.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

We also made a beginning early this year of appointing Joint Committees composed of representatives of Labour and Departmental Heads We also believe in promoting the system of Departmental Committees and of exploring every other avenue of establishing machinery which would function from day to day and act as the connecting link between the workers and the Management. Effective testimony is borne to the Management's spirit of co-operation with Labour's representatives by Mr. C. F. Andrews, the President of the Jamshedpur Labour Association. In fact it is on record that when the Crane-drivers went on strike on 18th February and returned to work on the 23rd and refused to change checks and thus committed grievous breaches of elementary discipline the Management out of their deference to Mr. Andrews who was on the spot refrained from enforcing discipline and allowed the state of affairs to continue till the 1st of May when they finally enforced discipline with considerable success.

THE LAST STRAW.

Similarly the Management are able to show that beginning from 17th December when the first strike took place in the Sheet Mills right up to 23rd May they have been on each occasion forbearing and followed conciliatory methods. They stood the test for five continuous months of what amounted to guerilla warfare waged through Departmental strikes calculated to render the whole plant idle, with patience and forbearance.

But the only response that the workers had made was to get emboldened and to wage more aggressive guerilla warfare which culminated in the successful hartal for 24 hours on 25th May and 48 hours' hartal on 1st June.

The Management declare that the hartal was the last straw that broke the camel's back and they became convinced that both as a matter of policy as well as in the interests of safety and stability of the Works they should be now firm. The result was the declaration of lock-out on 1st June. It is only necessary to state in fairness to the Management that they are able to substantiate their claims. Up to 23rd May if the Management erred it was on the side of leniency and forbearance. What forbearance and leniency brought to the Management can be understood when one sums up chronologically the main events dating from 17th December, 1927, when the first strike took place tili 23rd May, 1928, when the Management entered on a policy of retrenchment.

(To Be Continued.)

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND

SOON AFTER NEXT MAY

LONDON, July 19.

The General Election would not take place before next May, declared Sir Laming Worthington Evans, in West Mersea, but it would happen soon after.—Reuter.

PETITION AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES

LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, July 18.

The Privy Council has refused the petition of Raja Khan Khabas and Sultan for special leave to appeal against their convictions and death sentence for the murder of Nur Mahomed at Makhial.—Reuter's Special.

Shillong, July 18.—The Local Advisory Committee for Jorhat Provincial Railway has been constituted with the Traffic Manager as President and five other members.—A. P.

Madras July 18.—Mr. G. A. Natesan will leave for Bombay on the 24th and will sail from Bombay on the 28th to attend the Canadian Parliamentary Conference.—A. P.

GENERAL OBREGON ASSASSINATION

"CLERICAL ACTION" DIRECTLY IMPLICATED

LONDON, July 19.

Mexico City.—President Calles stated that the assassin of General Obregon had confessed that the crime was actuated by religious fanaticism. He asserted that Government's evidence indicated that "clerical action" was directly implicated. He added that Government would continue to follow the constitutional paths which is interpreted to mean that President Calles does not intend to take another term of office. It is reported that five suspects have been arrested.—Reuter.

ASSASSIN IDENTIFIED

Mexico City.—The assassin of Obregon has been identified as Jose Deleontoral, an art student aged 23. He came to Mexico City from Guadala Jara, six months ago to find work. The police found in his possession a rosary and a picture of the priest Miguel Augustin who was executed after an attempt to assassinate general Obregon with Bombs in November. Deleontoral refused to admit that he had any accomplices.—Reuter's Special?

DAVIS CUP SENSATION

TILDEN NOT TO PLAY IN FINAL ROUND

Paris.—Owing to American Lawn Tennis Federation objecting to his commenting on lawn Tennis in the press, Tilden will not participate in final round of Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

TYPHOON HAVOC IN HANOI

STEAMER FLUNG ON ROCK AND SUNK.

MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, July 18.

Hanoi.—Caught in a typhoon at the mouth of the river Tambac, steamer 'Caplay' was flung against a rock. Its boiler exploded and the ship sank forty being killed and an equal number injured. The typhoon also wrecked a launch as a result of which twenty Annamites were drowned. A number of junks were sunk, roofs of houses were blown away in Hanoi and Haiphong and trees uprooted. Communications have been interrupted.—Reuter.

PT. JAWAHARLAL ON THE BRAIN

OFFER TO BE AGENT PROVOCATEUR

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A C. I. D. OFFICER

ANOTHER PUNJAB EPISODE

Sirdar Gopal Singh Quami, a well-known Sikh Congress worker is reported, to have been approached by a C. I. D. officer with an offer of a decent salary, reward of land and official patronage if he undertakes to become an "agent provocateur" and help the Government to crush anti-Government publip, institutions.

In the course of a remarkable conversation the C. I. D. officer is alleged to have asked the Sirdar about the anti-Government activities of Sikh and Congress public institions and public men of doubtful loyalty to the bureaucratic cause. The following are interesting excerpts from the conversation published in the "Akali."

Following the recent disclosures made in connection with the case of K. C. Banerjee, the "Akali" publishes a remarkable conversation which S. Gopal Singh Quami is alleged to have had with an officer of the C. I. D. interesting parts of the conversation are reproduced below:—

Officer: What work do you do these days?

G. S.: I am organising Hindustani Seva Dals from place to place.

Q.: Have you done anything?

A.: Quite a lot.

I have organised Sava Dals in a number of districts. I shall organise the Dals throughout the Punjab.

Q.: Does Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru send money for the Nanjawan Bharat Sabha? Where from does he get the money?

A.: So far as I know, Pandit Jawahar Lal does not send any money. The workers are helped by the people.

Q.: I understand S. Bhag Singh, Canadian, is connected with the different secret societies. He is so clever that he does not talk anything even to S. Sohan Singh Joshi. I am further told that L. Kidar Nath Sehgal and S. Bhagat Singh, son of S. Kishen Singh, are also connected with the secret societies.

A.: So far as I know, none of them has any connection with the secret societies. They work openly against the Government. When asked about the Kirti party Sardar Gopal Singh snubbed the officer saying that if he were so inquisitive in another country, he would have severly been dealt with.

The officer then asked him not to get excited since he wanted to talk for his (S. Gopal Singh's) good.

RICHES AND POWER.

Continuing the officer said. "You get Rs. 75 per month from the Congress. You do not get any allowance and move from place to place during this hot weather. You should take pity on yourself and your family. If you help the Government, you will be better off. You may deliver speeches against the Government, but you should inform the C. I. D. of all the secrets of the Shiromani Akali Dal. Provincial Congress Committee, Hindustani Sewa Dal, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and the Kirti party. You should help the Government in crushing these societies. For the present you will get Rs. 200 per month and later you will get many rewards. You should give us information about the connection of the various bodies with the Bolsheviks and Raja Mahendar Partap. I shall arrange for your secret interviews with the big officials.

Q.: Wherefrom does the Government get this money?

A.: There is no scarcity of money. If the Government is pleased, you will receive acres of land. You can become a big official. You should not be afraid of the public. In the first place, be prefectly secret. If by any chance, it is given out, the Government will send you to some foreign country.

In conclusion, Sardar Gopal Singh gave a flat refusal to all such proposals and said that he would lay his life for the country.—"The Hindustan Times."

PROVISIONS OF TANGIER AGREEMENT

MIXED LEGISLATURE AND COURT TO BE ESTABLISHED

PREPONDERANCE OF FOREIGN ELEMENTS OVER MOROCCANS

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—The Tangier agreement provides for a new gendermerie of the Moroccans with an equal number of French and Spanish officers and N.C.O.'s. The Legislature shall include three instead of two Italians and three British while the Assistant Administrator of Justice shall be an Italian. The mixed Court shall include an Italian and a Belgian. The British and Italian navies may be called on to prevent the smuggling of arms and munitions.—Reuter.

PROBABLE ALTERNATION IN BETTING TAX

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 18.

An alternation in the betting-tax was foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons at question time. He said that if the Racecourse Betting Bill was enacted, he proposed to double the present charge for certificates and reduce the tax from two per cent to one per cent on the course and from 3-1/2 per cent to two per cent elsewhere. The amendment to reduce the tax could be put down during the report stage of the Finance Bill to be effective from October, but as any proposal to increase the charge for certificates will involve, a recommittal of the bill increase from ten to twenty sterling will not operate before 1929 and might be superseded by graded licences. A reduction of the tax will involve surrender of one and a half millions sterling this year compared with the budget estimates, but it is clear that the estimates will not be realised at the present rates.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS AND CABLE CONFERENCE

NO REPLY TO REPORT FROM DOMINIONS

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin said that replies of the Dominions with regard to the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference had not yet been received. He added that there would be a debate in the Commons.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN OIL CONFERENCE

TENTATIVELY FIXED FOR JULY 30

LONDON, July 18.

New York.—The Oil Conference mentioned in a message of July 14th has been tentatively fixed for July 30. It is understood that effort will, in the first instance, be made to prevent overproduction in Venezuela and elsewhere in South American.—Reuter's Specal.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CLASS-FELLOW

SCHOOLBOYS SENTENCED

LAHORE, July 18.

The Sessions Judge of Ferozpur has sentenced two school-boys named Thakarasingh and Dalipa of the Municipal Board High School, Muktesar, under Section 302, I. P. C., the former to death and the latter to transportation for life for the alleged murdering of a class-fellow Gurcharansingh, a boy of 12. The prosecution story was that Thakarasingh, accused, wanted to misbehave with the deceased who rejected his overtures. Shortly after the school opened, it was alleged that both the accused caught hold of the deceased and caused grievous injuries resulting in the boy's death.—A. P.

DAILY AIR MAIL SERVICE

CALCUTTA AVIATION COMPANY'S PROPOSALS

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The "Englishman" understands that the Calcutta Aviation Company yesterday submitted proposals to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for the establishment of a daily air mail service between Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh and Shillong. The Director General is believed to have expressed his approval of the general outline of the scheme and to have indicated that when all conditions have been agreed upon, the Posts and Telegraph Department would, subject to the approval of the Government of India, be prepared to enter into a contract with the Company for the transport of mails. The service will probably commence early in December this year.—A. P.

ARCHAELOGICAL FINDS IN PERSIA

ANCIENT PALACE AND TEMPLE LAIDBARE

PROFESSOR HERTZFELD'S DISCOVERY

LONDON, July 18.

Teheran.—With reference to the reports current regarding the discoveries of the wellknown German archaeologist Professor Hertzfeld it is learnt on good authority that what the Professor actually discovered was a temple and a palace laid bare on the wellknown site of Meshedimorghab identification of which with the ancient Pasargadae he has now been able to establish conclusively with the help of a fresh trilingual inscriptions. The Professor is not in the service of the Persian Government as stated previously.—Reuter's Special.

SCHOOL FOR UNTOUCHABLES

The opening ceremony of the Gujarati side of Shri Narsinha National School (for untouchable boys and girls) was performed by Mr. Amratlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, on Saturday. The school, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, was started a year and a half ago with Marathi-speaking boys of Mahars and now a new Gujarati side has been opened for Gujarati-speaking untouchable boys and girls of Bhangis residing at Santa Cruz and in its surroundings.

In the beginning Mr. D. B. Diwanji, the joint Secretary of the Congress Committee, speaking about the progress of the Marathi side said that with a small number of 10 to 15 boys the school was started on a verandah of a cottage of one of the Mahars residing there. But during the period of a year and a half, the school has been able to erect a tin-shed of its own, the number of boys rising upto 45. For this progress, thanks are due to Sheth Kanji Karsandas, who has all along helped the Congress Committee, in conducting and developing this school to its present state. The tin-shed for the school was erected by him and the khadi uniforms that you see on the bodiess of these boys, were also supplied by him. I once again thank Sheth Kanji Karsandas for the kind help, he has given to the school.

Referring to the future programme of the school Mr. Diwanji said, it is intended to teach cane-work to 4 or 5 boys of the school and Takli-spinning will also be introduced very shortly.

Mr. Amratlal Thakkar expressed his satisfaction at the progress done by the Marathi side of the School. Speaking to the boys of the newly started Gujarati side the speaker said: "you should daily come here to learn and should also bring your sisters to the School. If you all attend the School regularly, all of you will be taught spinning as well as cane work, so that when you grow up, you can maintain yourselves by these new professions. Because you are born of Bhangis, it is not at all necessary that you should stick to your parental profession, (viz., sweeping the roads and cleaning the latrines etc.,) you can as well do other professions too. But for acquiring skill in other professions, you should get education, for which reason, I tell you to attend the School regularly."

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chroniele."

Sir,—The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality was notorious of late for injustice and partiality. The Corporation thought that now these evils will be stopped and the state of affairs in the Schools Committee would be improved by the appointment of a man of Mr. Dalvi's calibre and experience. But it is a regrettable fact that the Corporators were solely disappointed to see that the same state of things continues.

Some three or four months back the Finance Committee of the Schools Committee were considering the cases of some teachers and officers who were above fifty-five and who legally deserved pension. Special extensions are many a time given, but it was this time decided that no extension was to be given in any case and Dr. Kher, the Medical Officer, was also included in the list. Dr. Kher's case was even more peculiar as he was granted extension in 1926 for one year and he was specially given maximum pay even at the end of 10 years' service on the distinct understanding that he was going to retire shortly and hence he stood not the least chance of an extension.

Four more cases were also settled and no extension was granted to them. But a miracle was then in store for the public. Impossibility was turned into a fact. Dr. Kher who was more deserving for pension was the man selected for extension. In short Dr. Kher who stood the least chance and got no real claim for an extension was given one more extension setting aside more strong clear cases.—Yours, etc.,

WATCH DOG.

Girgaum, July 11.

The Allessandrini party mentioned earlier were on board "Italia" when it disappeared after crash.—Reuter.

FAMINE SITUATION IN BENGAL

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In a communique on the famine situation in the Province the Government of Bengal state that the areas affected are parts of the districts of Birbhum, Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Nadia, Khulna, Malda and Dinajpur. Most of the relief works were started in the affected areas of Bankura, Birbhum, Nadia, Murshidabad, Dinajpur and Malda. The amounts granted by Government in the affected areas for gratuitous relief, loans and relief works up to July 15th total over seventeen lakhs; while loans issued upto-date by the Central Banks under the Co-operative Department amount to over sixteen lakhs. Generally the situation has greatly improved by early and copious rains. Work in the fields has begun in most places and the people are deserting relief works. The distribution of agricultural loans is nearly complete. The sum of Rs. 6,50,000 provided in the budget was insufficient to meet the current years demands. A further sum of Rs. 6,45,000 has been reappropriated for the purpose and Government have been able to meet the demands of local officials. There has been no outbreak of epidemic disease in any of the affected areas. No shortage of foodstuffs is reported from any district and no action has been considered necessary to restriet trade. The price of rice is high but except in Nadia, Burdwan and Birbhum not higher than last year.—A. P.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

purpose of Inquiry and Information upon the subject of the said Art."

The Institute at present consists of some

10 Honorary Fellows

80 Honorary Associates

50 Honorary corresponding Members in all parts of the world.

1,500 Fellows

5,000 Associates and Licentiates.

At present there are but some 30 Indians enjoying full Membership but this not because many others do not keenly desire it nor on account of any laek of ability to rise to the necessary professional standard but only because up till now it has meant adventuring upon an expensive journey to and training in England to attain that distinetion.

In the eyes of the Institute all the Members, in their respective classes, are of equal status, whether they be Indian Canadian, African, Australian or English-born, since all are British subjects.

A LAUDABLE AMBITION.

Associateship with such an Institute which moreover has again and again expressed its sympathy and full support in connection with our aim for moulding the course in the Bombay School to suit professional practice in India and of seeking inspiration for our modern design work in India from Indian traditional sources rather than European sources, can only be helpful and is, as a matter of fact, vital in the interests of Indian architects and Indian architectural students, at any rate until the standards of Architectural practice and Architectural Education in India have advanced beyond that prevailing in other parts of the Empire.

Moreover, in judging that standard, it is essential that we in India constantly compare our standards with world-standards and so avoid the fatal self complacency that may result from merely comparing ourselves with ourselves in any insular spirit.

It is quite probable that I may be the last Englishman to be placed in charge of the Architectural School but, be that as it may, my ambition is, as that of my predecessors always has been, to see to it that my successor, be he English or Indian, is not handicapped by taking over a School whose standards compare unfavourably with those of other parts of the Empire, for we feel that such a state of affairs would be a slur on our profession, especially in a country possessing so long and so glorious an architectural and craft tradition as India.

The "Chronicle's" oft expressed sympathy with and efforts to support Architectural interests in India will, I feel sure, allow me to count upon its support in furthering the fulfilment of this ambition.

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH.

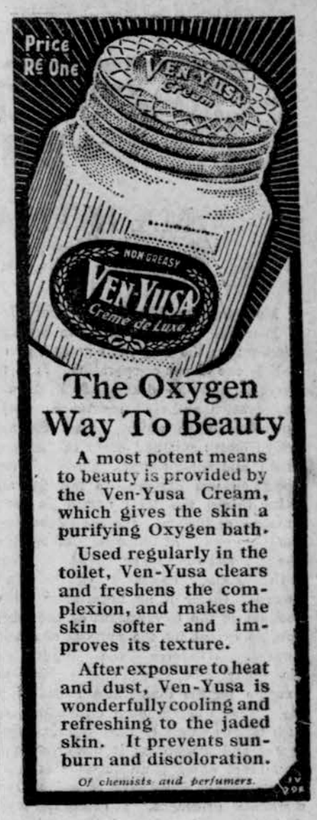
When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.

Headaches, sickness, biliousness digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS.

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them.

Genuine Dewitts Pills are sold only in Red and Gold Boxes, the bottles being sealed with Red Wax.



The Oxygen Way To Beauty

A most potent means to beauty is provided by the Ven-Yusa Cream, which gives the skin a purifying Oxygen bath.

Used regularly in the toilet, Ven-Yusa clears and freshens the complexion, and makes the skin softer and improves its texture.

After exposure to heat and dust, Ven-Yusa is wonderfully cooling and refreshing to the jaded skin. It prevents sunburn and discoloration.

Of chemists and perfumers.

HOMOEOPATHY

THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.

BENGAL HOMOEO STORES.

3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

SAKLATVALA Election Fund :

Opposition from "Official" Labourism, quiet slipping—out of supporters to join the men with money and jobs,—union of Reaction to win Battersea out of Indian representation,—all combine to make

Battersea the Vital Indian Issue in England.

Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds, and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.

Subscribe at once to a special fund started by Friends of the M. P. and which receives the approval and support of Tom Mann, J. Connell (author of the Red Flag), Bernard Houghton and other friends of India.

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DUBASH THEATRE

ENHANCEMENT OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FEES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposal to increase college and school fees has caused the greatest unehasiness in the minds of the students. The Government has not made out any case whatsoever, justifying the increase. It is most surprising that the Minister of Eduucation should persist in this step inspite of the vote of censure passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

The principle of taxing students is a mst vicious one; and the students of Bombay must carry on an unceasing propaganda against the increase. We are glad to note that the Bombay Youth League has already started a vigorous campaign and the enthusiastic scenes witnessed at the first meeting under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, was a sure indication of what the students feel on the question.

It is not still too late and we hope wiser counsels will prevail and that this abnoxious measure will be withdrawn.—Yours, etc.,

G. G. SHIMOGA.

Dhobi Talao.

Bombay, July 15.

KING GEORGE MAKES TOUR OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR

LONDON, July 17.

King George made a semi-private tour of Portsmouth Harbour and visited the Australian warships "Australia" and "Canberra," also "Nelson," and reconditioned the "Victory" where he unveiled a tablet in commemoration of the restoration of Nelson's flagship.—Reuter's Special.

Simla, July 18.—It is understood that Sir John Thompson takes over the Chief Commissionership of Delhi early next month.—A. P.

NON-CO-OPERATION OR CIVIL RESISTANCE?

MAHATMAJI ON BARDOLI STRUGGLE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India.

Fear has been entertained in Government circles that the movement going on in Bardoli is one of non-co-operation. It is necessary therefore to distinguish between non-co-operation and civil resistance. Both are included in the wider term Satyagraha which covers any and every effort based on truth and non-violence. The term non-co-operation was designed to include among other things the items named in the programme of 1920 at the special session of the Congress at Calcutta and re-affirmed the same year at Nagpur with the object of attaining Swaraj. Under it no negotiation with or petition to the Government of the day was possible except for the purpose of attaining Swaraj. Whatever the Bardoli struggle may be, it clearly is not a struggle for the direct attainment of Swaraj. That every such awakening, every such effort as that of Bardoli brings Swaraj nearer and may bring it nearer even than any direct effort is undoubtedly true. But the struggle of Bardoli is to seek redress of a specific grievance. It ceases the moment the grievance is redressed. The method adopted in the first instance was through conventional prayer and petition. And when the conventional method failed utterly, the people of Bardoli invited Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel to lead them in civil resistance. The civil resistance does not mean even civil disobedience of the laws and rules promulgated by constituted authority. It simply means non-payment of portion of a tax which the aggrieved ryots contend has been improperly and unjustly imposed on them. This is tantamount to the repudiation by a private debtor of a part of the debt claimed by his creditor as due to him. If it is the right of a private person to refuse payment of a debt he does not admit, it is equally the right of the ryot to refuse to pay an imposition which he believes to be unjust. But it is not the purpose here to prove the correctness of the action of the people of Bardoli. My purpose is to distinguish between non-co-operation with attainment of Swaraj as its object and civil resistance as that of Bardoli with the redress of a specific grievance as its object. This I hope is now made clear beyond doubt. That Sjt. Vallabhbhai and the majority of the workers under his command are confirmed non-co-operators is beside the point. The majority of those whom they represent are not. National non-co-operation is suspended. The personal creed of a non-co-operator does not preclude him from representing the cause of those who are helplessly co-operators.

ASSESSMENT ILLOGICAL AND ILLEGAL

MR KUNZRU ON BARDOLI

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, July 17.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru speaking at Wardha under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that he had been at Bardoli Taluka for a week or so and personally seen 12 villages. He found out that the original assessment which was not accepted by the settlement officer and whose assessment also was not accepted by the Bombay Government was not based on any logical and legal basis. The demand of the people of the Bardoli Taluka for fresh enquiry by an independent body was just and legitimate and the ryots, being willing to pay the old assessment, showed their bonafides.

The charge of the correspondent of "Times of India" against Sriyut Vallabhbhai Patel concerning Bolshevism was entirely false and groundless in as much as Shriyut Vallabhbhai insisted on the payment of the old assessment and demanded fresh enquiry into the assessment and advised the ryot to pay up the newly assessed revenue by the new independent body.

The employment of the Pathans for Jupti was uncalled for and unjustifiable and the Government had to withdraw pathans in view of the adverse criticism against it in the press.

The women were determined to fight out the struggle as they thought they were fighting for truth and had a just cause the men too were not faltering in their determination. The tenants of Bardoli Taluka got themselves confined in their houses along with their cattle for fear of Jupti and had suffered great hardships.

MR. KUNZRU'S WARNING.

Mr. Kunzru stated that the Government should accede to the demand of re-enquiry if the Government would not listen to the legitimate demand of the people of Bardoli and of Shriyut Vallabhbhai Patel then the question would become an All-India question and people of India should whole heartedly support the movement which was going on in the Bardoli Taluka. He read extracts from the Pioneer an entirely Government paper wherein it had supported re-enquiry into the assessment and had declared Government action and attitude towards the ryot of Bardoli as unjust.

SIKH SUPPORT TO BARDOLI

AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION

A Calcutta Correspondent wires on July 17:—

Resolved that the Sikhs of Calcutta in a huge meeting pray to Almighty God for the victory o fthe oppressed and aggreived people of Bardoli and appeal to all for generous contributions of both money and volunteers. It is no longer a local but all-India question".

GIVE JUSTICE TO POOR BARDOLI PEASANTS

Mr. Shapurji Congresswala sent on Wednesday the following telegram to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to Surat:—

"I pray Your Excellency, for God's sake do give justice to innocent and poor peasant population of Bardoli, and have their blessings. Long Live Your Excellencies with excellent health and happiness."

CATHOLICS AND BARDOLI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That a patriotic non-Catholic, Mr. R. D. Baliwala of Bandra, through the medium of your journal during the course of the last week, should have reminded the entire Indian Roman Catholic community of the sacred duty which it owes to the Bardoli cause, shows in unmistakable terms to what depths of degradations we have been generally reduced by our super-loyalist mentality and perpetual clinging to the haughty British Bureaucrats. What is the matter with the Catholics? Where are the leaders of our community. Either they are deliberately ignorant of the tale of horror that is being so ruthlessly enacted in Bardoli, or they fully approve of the policy and methods of the Government of Bombay. The present condition of sitting in stark silence cannot be traced to any third cause. The Indian Catholics can never plead ignorance in this grave matter. It would be a rank criminal offence to take shelter under the plea of ignorance and the possession of the least knowledge of the facts. Then it is clearly the inevitable the Catholics do fully aprove of the grossly unjust action of the Bombay Government and traitorously acquiesce when wrong is riding in all its cruel majesty.

Let us just picture to ourselves the following situation. The Government through the instrumentality of the Bandra Municipality suddenly increases the house-taxes by thirty to forty per cent., over the existing rates, and the suburbs too are hit by the increase. Will the residents of Bandra pay the increased house-taxes? Will they not rise to a man in protesting against this unjust proposal? The Catholics mostly would be affected by this enhancement of the house-taxes. Would they not expect their non-Catholic brethren to throw in their lot with them in agitating for the removal of the increased taxes? And take it for granted (though the possibility would never arise as the non-Catholics are made of sterner stuff in the point of a national insult is concerned than their Catholic fellow-men) that the non-Catholics pay up all the increased taxes and never in the least display their feeling of sympathy to their distressed brethren. It would be a miracle if the Catholics were not in that case, to go on heaping curses and abuses upon the non-Catholics, composed of Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans, for withholding their active assistance and sympathy in their struggle for justice against greedy exactions.

The case of Bardoli needs no pleading to any Indian. Let the Catholics remember that brute force is pitted against the soul force in Bardoli to-day, and that there is really some higher power moving the spirits of 80,000 men, women and children than the mere influence of extremist mischief-mongers. Catholics do not require any instruction in principles of justice and equity. The New Testament is their best educator, and the cardinal truths which have been enunciated in that sacred book are being outraged to-day. The duty of the Catholics is clear, though not one of them hitherto has publicly associated himself to record his emphatic protest against the Bardoli policy of the Government. It is not yet late for the Catholics, to show their genuine sympathy in this great national struggle. If they do now at least stir themselves to accord their moral and material support to the poor peasants, they shall win for themselves their rightful place amongst the patriotic communities, and not permanently alienate the sympathies of the latter when their turn of distress is bound to come. To a vulgar phrase, every dog has his day. The Catholics need not be deceived by the idea that their position is safe for good when they fall under the feet of their British protectors. To quote Mahatma Gandhi's words 'the peasants of Bardoli are too proud to accept any help". If the Catholics do not intend moving even their little finger in the matter, the cause of Bardoli can triumph without their aid, against all the forces and allies of the bureaucracy combined together.—Yours, etc.,

JOACHIM ALVA.

Law College,
Bombay, July 15.

BOMBAY'S MUSLIM MINISTER

MR. MIR MAZHIRUDIN'S APPRECIATION

Khan Bahadur Mr. Mazhirudin Sahib, who recently retired from service as Assistant Director-General of Post and Telegraph, and who has settled down in Madras, is keenly interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his Muslim Community. In the course of an interview he expressed gratification at the selection of Mr. Moulvi Rafi-Uddin Ahmed as one of the Minister in Bombay. He had known Mr. Rafi-Uddin Ahmed well who about twenty-five years ago practised in Madras as a Barrister, and lived on Edward Eliot's Road, next door to him. Many were the occasions on which he and Mr. Rafi-Uddin Ahmed had met and discussed various questions bearing on the Muslim Community. Mr. Rafi-Uddin Ahmed had always impressed him as a most loyal and patriotic Muslim, having near at heart not only the interests of his coreligionists but also those of the great Hindu community as well. About two decades ago, Mr. Rafi-Uddin Ahmed went to Bombay to practise and now the call had come to him to take a hand in the administration of the Province. Not only the Muslims in Madras but also Hindus who had known him here were pleased at his appointment and he was sure to give a very good account of himself in the discharge of his duties.

It was doubtless known to most people that Mr. Rafi-Uddin Ahmed while in England qualifying for the Bar, had been Hindustani tutor to Queen Victoria who in her zeal to serve the people of this country, took to learning Hindustani and Urdu.

Mr. Mir Mazhirudin went on to say that he regretted very much that in Madras no Muslim had yet been made a Minister. This was due to the fact that whenever there was a Minister's vacancy, ever so many Muslims clamoured for it. This should not be the case for it resulted in Government, in order to get over a delicate situation, ignoring the Muslims altogether. What the Muslim members of the Madras Legislative Council should do was to unite together and put forward one of their number for the Minister's post. If this were done, there would be no difficulty in a Muslim becoming Minister in Madras. It was the absence of a strong Muslim party in the Council that had been responsible so far for Muslim interests being given the go by. Things, however, were improving now and it was his earnest hope that the Muslim political leaders in this Presidency would soon realise that in union lay their strength.—"Madras Mail."

PERSIAN FLEET.

WARSHIPS PURCHASED

"Al Ehram," of Cairo quotes the following news about Persia, in its issue, dated June 17:—

The Foreign Ministry of Persia with the assent of the Financial Ministry have proceeded to purchase a warship sanctioned by the Persian Parliament in its sittings of the last year.

The Persian Foreign Ministry have called to the Italian authorities at Rome requiring the appointment of certain experts for the new Persian fleet, as early as possible.

There have arrived in Khorasan and certain other Provinces three of the foreign exports who hve been imported by the Ministry for Public Works to take charge of certain Construction Departments.

The Teheran Government have decided to institute the Department of Persian Antiquities and Archaeologies.

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BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

WHAT THE PRINCES WANT

DR. RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS' SURVEY

Mr. L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, M.A., C.B.E., Foreign Minister of Patiala State, writes in the London "Daily Express":

We are most of us accustomed to think of Britain as ruling India, and to forget that there are seventy million Indians living in 700,000 square miles of Indian territory, who are ruled by their own sovereigns.

These sovereigns, whom we call the ruling princes, are proud to acknowledge the King as their suzerain; but neither they nor their people are British subjects. Parliament cannot legislate for them; the King's writ does not run in their land.

Every year a certain number of the Indian princes come to England—some on Imperial missions, some on their State business; they are great believers in Empire marketting—some for pleasure, some simply because they like us and admire our institutions. But this year will see a notably numerous gathering including almost all the members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, which is the executive body of the impressive deliberative assembly in which the great princes meet once a year to discuss their common concerns.

And these rulers are coming, not for pleasure, but for business—business which concerns us as well as themselves.

They are coming because they want us to realise that there is a side of Indian affairs of which we know little, though it concerns the Empire deeply. They believe that the tie which binds India to Britain is necessary for the well-being of both countries, and they believe that it is in their power, if we will help them, to strengthen that tie and make it an instrument for lifting India out of her present difficulties.

They are trying to think for the Empire and for all-India, as well as for themselves. But they need our help, and they hope that our help will be forthcoming as freely and as ungrudgingly as was theirs in the dark days of 1857 and 1914.

Their principal difficulty arises from one single fact namely, that what is usually called the Government of India at present performs two functions, which are not always compatible with one another—it governs British India, and it manages on behalf of the Crown the diplomatic relations between Britain and the States.

Now the Government of India is a Government of which we in England have much reason to be proud. It is a great Government and a strong Government, striving with might and main to discharge its tremendous responsibilities.

CASE FOR PRINCES.

But it is first and foremost the Government of British India: and both to the princes and to their peoples it appears frequently to take a British Indian standpoint; to frame policies as though British India were all that mattered; and to employ its power and its prestige to force the States to do things which the States ought not to be forced to do in view of their sovereign position which Britain is solemnly pledged to maintain.

They believe that this tendency to subordinate the interests of the States to the interests of British India has increased, owing to the influence which the politicians of British India exercise over the Government of India through the new reformed Councils. They say, for example, that because British Indian manufacturers and politicians wanted protection and a high customs tariff, the Government of India adopted this policy. The States were adversely affected, but were not consulted and had to acquiesce.

In a score of other directions—in the policy adopted in regard to salt, excise, currency, exchange, railways, mines, forests to take only a few instances—the States complain that things vitally affecting them are settled over their heads without their having any voice in the decision, or any opportunity to urge caution or fair play.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Of course there is another side to the question. British India is larger and more populous than all the States put together. The development of a great country cannot be held up because vested interests, however, important, might choose to be obstructive.

The princes quite realise this. They are fully prepared to co-operate with the authorities of British India in every way which will advance the prosperity of India as a whole.

But they argue that the Crown of Britain is pledged in honour to preserve the sovereignty of the States; that the Government of British India ought to govern British India, and not try to govern the States as well; and that there ought to be a real Imperial Government of all-India on which both the Governments, British India and of the States are properly represented, to look after Imperial matters and to decide equitably all questions which are common to British India and the States.

Only by that means, they believe, can the tie with Britain be strengthened, and the prosperity and progress of India be secured, while justice is done to the interests of all parties.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the shareholdeds of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, was held in the registered office of the Company, in Bombay, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo presiding. The directors' report for the year ended December 31 1927 stated:—

"From the revenue account it will be seen that the gross premium income amounted to Rs. 17,48,738-7-4, and after deducting all reinsurances and returns, there remains a net premium of Rs. 10,19,101-2-7. The income from investments and transfer fees, amounted to Rs. 1,17,723-12-4 and with the Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 5,63,450 brought in, from the previous account, added to it, the total receipts amount to Rs. 17,00,274-14-11.

On the expenditure side, the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 4,50,617-11-10 being 44.22 of the net premium income. After debiting all the usual commissions, expenses and directors' and auditors' fees, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 8,27,318-11-5. Out of this Rs. 4,07,640-8-0 have been reserved for unexpired risks, being 40 per cent. of the Premium Income for the year. From the balance, the directors recommend Rs. 3,50,000-0-0 to be carried forward as additional reserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 70,178-3-5 to be carried to profit and loss account. To the balance thus brought down, is added the amount of Rs. 55,411-6-8, brought forward from last year's accout, which with the addition of profits on sale of investments and motor car makes a total of Rs. 1,31,782-6-11. After providing for the necessary depreciation, reserve for bad and doubtful debts and investment reserve fund, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,14,615-12-11; which the directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—

Payment of a dividend at 8 annas per share free of income tax amounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0.

Payment of one month's bonus to the staff amounting to Rs. 3,200-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,812-4-11 to be carried forward to the next year's account".

On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted and the audited accounts were passed. After re-electing the retiring directors and appointing auditors the meeting terminated.

SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE

RIYAZ BEY ENTERTAINED

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from Beirut, dated June 8:—

The City of Beirut held a large gathering last evening to do honour to Riyaz Bey as-Sulah, a member of the Syrian Deputation. Among the speakers Dr. Abdullah Al-Y-fi spoke as a mouthpiece of Beirut youths; Lufti Bey Al-Hafar addressed the meeting on behalf of the Syrian representatives; and Najib Effendi spoke in the name of the Damascus youths.

Riyaz Bey responded to the various addresses in a lengthy and spirited speech in which he thanked the audience in the name of Sultan Pasha Al-Atrash, Amir Shakeb Arsalan, and all the national workers; as well as on behalf of the Syrian Deputation in Europe, and the Syrian people in Egypt irrespective of their diffences. The Syrian leader welcomed the audience in the name of Dr. Abdul Rahman Shahbandar and his fellow-workers saying, "your honour to me is honour to all national-workers dead and living." He then referred to the efforts put in by the Lebanon Association at Paris in the way of real independence; and pointed to the activities of the Syrian Deputation and its efforts to enlighten the public opinion at Paris on the real position of Syrian problem; and exlpained how the Deputation was able to secure friends among all parties in France.

He concluded his speech by wishing the realization of the hopes of the country at the hands of the Constitution Committee.

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'The following is from Current History:—

"Parliamentarism is discredited everywhere. Parliamentarism and corruption are one."

The Kasier was walking under the ancient oak trees at Doorn, which, like the tall grenadiers of Frederick the Great, seem to stand at either side of the road as a guard of honour.

"A king," the Emperor continued, "being an individual, has a conscience. The mob is without conscience. In a monarchy one man is responsible. In a Parliamentary Republic, government is so divided that finally responsibility falls upon none."

"Nevertheless, Your Majesty," the representative urged, "it seems that the trend of evolution favours republics. There are hardly any monarchs left in the world. Even the King of England is a monarch only in name. Would this not seem to show that monarchy is decadent?"

"By no means," the Emperor replied. "The kings cannot help it if their foolish, ungrateful people expel them."

"In the olden days," the representative ventured, "kings managed to keep their thrones."

"In the olden days," the Kaiser replied, "men were less humane, less reluctant to use drastic methods to perpetuate their authority.

"When Diaz was the dictator of Mexico, one of my admirals visited him with a message from me. The Admiral expressed his surprise at the lack of opposition existing in Mexico.

"Diaz replied with a smile: 'I have no enemies.'

"'How can that be?" te Admiral asked

"'There are none,' the Dictator drily reiterated.

"'Why?" the Admiral asked.

"'They are all dead." Riaz chuckled.

"During the reign of Ivan the Terrible, the Dutch Government instructed its Minister to ascertain the reason for the severity of the Czar.

"The Minister, speaking through an interpreter, inquired somewhat clumsily of the Czar why he treated his people so badly.

"Ivan replied: "Tell the fool I cut off their heads because I know my people. If I didn't, they would cut off mine.'

"My cousin, Czar Nicholas and I were too humane to act upon such precepts in order to retain the reins of government."

"There are some," the representative remarked, "who feel that it would have been wiser if Your Majesty had stood up Liebknecht and Harden against the wall in the very beginning of the World War."

"You forget," the Kaiser remarked, "that I grew up under the traditions of orderly government established by my grand father. William the Grrat. These traditions precluded violent measures.

"The democratic German Republic adopts more severe legal masures to protect its name than the old laws of lese majeste designed to safeguard the King from insult

"Any one surveying the world to-day must realize the decadence of democracy."

"What," he was asked, "is democracy?"

COMPARED TO DECANTER.

"The term democracy," the Kaiser replied "is comparable to a decanter into which all, sorts of wine may be poured and ae poured. The beverage always contains a strong admixture of alcohol! The intoxicating quality of the stuff explains the enthusiasm of the consumers. Its excessive consumption leads to unavoidable katzenjammer.

"In two-thirds of Europe democracy has ceased to function.

"Mussolini has no patience wit democracy. Russia proclaims the dictatorship of the prolectariat. France finds it necessary to give dictatorial power to its Premier in order to sustain the currency. Even in America the grip of the Central Government tightens year after year. In spite of increasing government supervision in the United States, I note a constant cry for dictators' in the American press. You have a dictator of moving pictures, a dictator of the clothing business, and your Postmaster General, I understand, is the dictator of literature!

"No one has expressed the modern disillusionment with democracy more forcibly than an American, H. L. Mencken. Mr. Mencken's apparent vogue in the United States proves that he does not stand alone. I agree with Mr. Mencken's paradox: 'How can any man be a Democrat who is sincerely a Democrat?"

"The confession made by the celebrated Swedish Chancellor, Oxenstierna, 'My son, you don't realize with how little wisdom the world is governed,' (Nescis, fili, quantilla sapientia mundus regitur), applies peculiarly to the rule of democracy.

"Of course muc of what Mencken says deals specifically with American affairs. But much is true of dtmocracy everywhere. I am not sufficiently acquainted with American conditions to discuss purely American questions. That is a matter which I must leave to citizens of the United States. But Mencken's book contains valuable general material, interesting and instructive to every foreigner. His condemnation of the hypocritical ideology of western democracy, which in the main underlies western parliamentarism, is forcible and convincing. He avoids obscure formulae which make similar recitals by German writers indigestible for the average reader. His descriptions picture real life; his language of sometimes drastic but always to the point; while the caustic quality of his satire is relieved by his humor.

"I am delighted with the manner in which he compares the soul of the mass to the soul of a child.

"'The masses are an eternal child that never grows up, animated forever by childlike instincts. The mob,' as Mencken says, (being composed mainly of men and women who have not gotten beyond the ideas and impressions of childhood, hovers in the mental age of puberty and chiefly below it."

MASSES AND EDUCATION.

"The masses, like children, require education, guidance, care. Woe to them if they fall into the hands of unscrupulous seducers who exploit and misdirect their infantile instincts! Inexperienced youth is fascinated by the form of democracy because it offers an ideal. This ideal is based on false premises. It assumes an aggregation of individuals described as 'the people', which does not exist, and, so far as experience permits us to judge, never will exist, a 'people' capable of reflection, devoid of egotism and possessing sound judgment. No such people lives outside of Utopia!

"Menckén states a bitter truth in his remark that 'When the city mob fights, it fights not for liberty but for ham and cabbage. Its first act is to destroy every form of freedom that is not directed wholly to that end.'

"In reality, freedom is nowhere more misquoted or caricatured than in a democracy. Every idea is vulgarized, every currency debased. The people are cheated out of their freedom by democracy, which robs them of every iota of it.

"In spite of all its cant, democracy does not take care of its own. Mencken points out that since the abolition of the three-class system in Prussia, there has been absolutely no improvement in this government of the country. Efficiency and honesty have deteriorated, and the energetic legislative programme for the protection of the working classes has slackened considerably.

"However, let me cite other witnesses besides Mr. Mencken. President Wilson in his book, The State (pages 272, 278, 295. 296 and 297 of the original edition), admitted that Prussia's administrative system served as a type of the highest development of local self-government in Germany.

"'Only since the close of the Napoleonic wars', Wilson says, 'has her system of Government become a model of centralized civil order.....Prussian administrative arrangements as they now exist may be said to be in large part student-made.....And because she has thus trusted her students, Prussia has had practical students: students whose advice has been conservative and carefully observant of historical conditions.... Although without uniformities of principle at its basis which render it striking example of active self-government..... This literal self-government, which breaks down the wall of distinction between the official and non-official guardian of city interests and presses all into the service of the community, is not optional; it is one of the cardinal principles of the system that service as a 'select citizen' is to be enforced by penalties—by increasing the taxes of those who refuse to serve. .....The nomination of all Judges rests with the King, but the appointment is for life and the Judges stand in a position of substantial independence.'

"After lauding Prussia, Woodrow Wilson castigates his own country. Through the different phases of history, dirty, not to say putrefying, influences made themselves felt. We at last have finished by having the worst managed administration of the civilized world.'"

"Evidently," the representative commented, "Mr. Wilson changed his mind when he summoned the American people to declare war on Germany to make the world safe for democracy."

"Apparently," the Emperor replied, "Wilson was neither conscious nor ashamed of his sudden change of front when in 1917 he proclaimed Prussia and Germany to be a stain upon the civilized nations and adjured mankind to join in a crusade against the very same historical peculiarities of Prussia which in calmer days won his praise.

GREAT TRAGI-COMEDY.

"The term democracy is part of the great tragedy-comedy of mankind. I am not surprised that after experiencing Wilson's change of front and the reign of terror unloosened in America during the World War, Mencken reached the conclusion that 'Democracy as a political scheme may be defined as a device for releasing the hatred born of envy and for giving it the force and dignity of the law. The only sort of liberty,' he adds, 'that is real in democracy is the liberty of the "have nots" to destroy the liberty of the "haves,"' Such is now the case in Germany!

"When my own palace was looted by the mob they destroyed or pillaged all my clothes. It was necessary for me to have a new civilian suit made by the village tailor of Doorn. In itself the incident is not important. I mention it merely as an illustration of the democracy of the mob.

"I recently discovered in a German periodical certain pages from the diary of Johannes Scherr, a German revolutionist-democrat who fled to Switzerland during the revolution of 1848, and became a celebrated professor of history and literature at Zurich.

"In this diary, written ostensibly under the name of Johannes Sauerampfer, Scehrr declares, twenty three years after the revolution: 'Though an old, inveterate democrat, I was deeply mortified by the lamentable results of the experiments made by France with universal suffrage, and by Switzerland with the popular referendum, a new-fangled universal nostram proclaimed by all the political bawlers on political platforms—which only my sense of humor enabled me to bear lightly.

"'I feel compelled to make a confession,' Scherr continues, 'long while ago I proclaimed publicly that there existed only two forms of State—monarchy and the democratic republic. Now I must apologize for this nonsense, when I observe the damnable, disgusting and hypocritical flattery, cringing to the mob, performed at this moment by our democrats of the newest Parisian type.

"'These gentlemen, uncultured, bullying insolent without knowledge or conscience, office grabbers, frequenters of the inn corners, highwaymen of the small press, will destroy the belief in democracy within all respectable people and rob it of every credit. It cannot be otherwise!'

"Scherr goes on: 'Disgusting as are the court flatterers to Princes, far more disgusting are those who flatter the masses, because they disgrace freedom, whose name is on their lips; whereas the court flatterers bear themselves as the flunkeys they are.

"'A People may listen to Truth, not always but now and then, but the mob can only tolerate the lie! The upright and unselfish friend of the People is bound to hate the mob, because it is such a disgusting caricature of the People!'

"I have no doubt that many of the democrats who are concerned in the German revolution of 1918 will be similarly disillusioned. Real democracy flourishes best under the rule of a monarch. All the theories in the world concerning democracy are worthless compared to the 'living democracy' proposed by Baron von Stein in his proposals to my ancestor, Frederick William the Third.

VON STEIN'S DEMOCRACY.

"His democracy was conceived as being composed of citizens who, on account of the judgment and experience acquired in their professions, and in accordance with their intelligence, had a right to be selected for employment in the administration of the country.

"My friend Probenius preaches a similar doctrine. He believes in the selection of representatives of the people not by the vote of the masses but according to professions, trades or guilds.

"The inrush of Western democracy which preserves the form but not the spirit checked the development of the democracy planned by Baron von Stein, the only type of democracy which does not degrade the citizen to what we Germans call Stimmvieh ('voting cattle.')

"Stein's living democracy is independent of the form of government of a nation. It is entirely feasible in a monarchy. No monarch wishes the energies dormant in his people to remain unexploited. But in the life of every nation there exist certain questions that thwart solution from below. Certain problems cannot be tackled from what we Germans call the Froschperspective—'the perspective of the frog.' These must be decided from above, from the viewpoint of the monarch, aided by men selected from the leaders of the various professions—men qualified to gauge the requirements and the interests of the State as a whole.

"Mencken is right when he says of 'many a beneficial institution—as, for instance, of the Imperial German Social Legislation: 'It was forced upon its beneficiaries by a small group of vissionaries, all of them standing, outside the class benefied!' And the World War gives us many an example of the irrationality and shortsightedness of the so-called 'popular will' concerning the vital questions of decisive influence on the life and future of the nations affected by it.

"Under a parliamentary government there are many different perspectives, but in the end the mass or 'frog' perspective prevails. There is no one who aims to reconcile all conflicting points of view for the benefit of all the people. To achieve this reconciliation, to judge the force of the nation from the highest possible perspective, is the function of kings."

"But," he was asked, "is it not possible for a dictator to exercise this function?"

"Only," the Kaiser replied, "temporarily unless the King himself becomes dictator. The dictator, if not King, unlike, the King, rules without the sanction of tradition Kingship, too, is a calling that must be learned and that cannot be learned in one generation."

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£80 A WEEK PENSION FOR MR. WHITLEY

BRITISH LABOUR S STRONG PROTEST

HEATED DEBATE IN COMMONS

Labour M.P.'s entered a strong protest, against the proposal to provide a pension of £4,000 a year to Mr. Whitley who retired from office at the end of last month. The motion was discussed on June 27 in the House of Commons.

A pension of this amount, said Mr Clynes, in moving his amendment, could not be justified if the figure was made to relate to any other State office or the services of millions of people who were rendering such service as they could to the nation.

It was a fabulous figure—£4,000 a year —and millions of people would regard it as so colossal a figure as to be beyond justification even in the case of a personality like the late Speaker.

The predecessor of Mr. Whitley (Mr. Lowther, now Lord Ullswater) would by this time have received as pension a total sum approaching £30,000.

For the Liberal Party, Mr. Ian Macpherson upheld the "long-standing precedent", and argued that the pension was deferred pay.

After earnest endorsement of the amendment from Mr. Scrymgeour, the House heard a voice which seemed a mere echo of its former tones. "This may be the last time I shall speak in this House", were the words in which Colonel John Ward, leaning with both hands on his stick, began his speech. It soon became too evident that political animosity was the motive power of his effort. He called the amendment silly and said it would win no votes of Stoke-on-Trent.

While admitting the difficulties of the occasion, Commander Kenworthy maintained that the Labour Party was bound to use it for its protest against social injustice.

He was challenged by Mr. Wardlaw Milne to put down a motion for a reduction of members' salaries—whereupon Mr. Scrymgeour declared that he would second it.

Remarking that he, for one, would like a chance of retiring on £1,000 a year Mr. Will Thorne said the ex-Speaker would be able to live decently and comfortably on it.

PREVIOUS PENSIONS.

What "long-standing precedent" has meant was shown by Mr. William Wright, who gave details of what some previous Speakers had received in salary and pension. One had had £200,000, and another £214,000.

In a voice deepened by feeling the member for Rutherglen added that until the needy were pensioned such grants were a disgrace to the nation.

The Prime Minister, with a fairness which implied a rebuke to the temper in which his supporters had listened to the Labour spokesmen, admitted that the amendment was moved as a matter of principle, and recalled that it was no new thing inasmuch as it had been moved, though not officially, on the retirement of the last three Speakers before Mr. Whitley.

In support of his motion, Mr. Baldwin alluded to the special position of the Speaker, debarred from business opportunities, the impropriety of an ex-Speaker (or an ex-Premier) entering the competitive market, and the desirability of giving him a position of dignity free from anxiety.

LOOKING FOR JOBS.

He invoked the universal respect for Mr. Whitley as a reason for not prolonging the debate; but Mr. Jack Jones, while expressing strong personal gratitude to the ex-Speaker, contended that the £4,000 pension should not be voted so long as some employees of the House worked early and late for 30s. a week and had to seek other jobs in the recess.

When Mr. Saklatvala had laid it down that nobody should have a pension of less debate ended with a speech by the brothan £150 or more than £500 a year, the ther of the very member (Keir Hardie) who had first moved an amendment like the one under discussion.

The contention of Mr. George Hardie was that the honour should be enough for any office held in that House, and the expenses attached should be met directly by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. —"Daily Herald."

TOSS SETTLES A LAWSUIT.

SPIN OF A COIN IN HIGH COURT.

Two sporting litigants who were plaintiff and defendant in a landlord and tenant dispute in Mr. Justice Wright's Court discussed their case with a view to a settlement, and soon found that there was only £5 between their differing ways of looking at the case. But each thought he was right and their negotiations reached a deadlock.

"Why worry about £5 with fine weather at Ascot?" askeka the defendant, "Let's toss for it."

"I will," replied the plaintiff, producing a handful of coins from his pocket.

ther at Ascot?" asked the defendant.

While counsel looked on the defendant called and lost.

In a few moments the judge was informed by counsel that the case had been settled on terms.

ARE YOU THE PRINCE?

DOUBTING SPECIAL ANSWERED

When the Prince of Wales's car was held up in a line of traffic on the way to Great Fosters, Egham, his chauffeur asked a special constable on duty to let the car proceed, as he had the Prince of Wales on board.

The special observed: "I have heard that story before," and declined to interfere.

The chauffeur repeated the statement, whereupon the special jumped on to the footboard of the car, put his head inside the window, and addressing a gentleman inside, asked, "Are you the Prince of Wales?"

The Prince promptly and smilingly replied: "I am," and the special, recognising him, saluted, and then standing on the running board, piloted the chauffeur past the traffic.

MEASURING THE HUSBANDS

WIVES GET WHAT THEY DESERVE

J. A. R. Cairns, the well-known London Magistrate, writes in the "Daily News":

Husbands are terribly human and horribly trying. That's the trouble in marriage. If only they were "Stars"—what a difference it would make to life. Film men are so perfectly splendid—in valour, in chivalry; and they are so courageous. Every woman in every village has now got a standard by which to measure manhood, and husbands, generally speaking, fall tragically short of the stature of a "Star."

Fortunately for me, my wife does not go to the pictures much: I don't think I could stand it if she did, because on her return I should wilt before her gaze and see in every look a humiliating comparison. I am really sorry for men who have to face those depreciatory looks once or twice a week. No man of real feeling could continue to live at home.

NO COMPLAINTS.

But it is more than that. Film husbands never complain. No, never. I have never seen one who complained that there was a hole in his shirt or muttered damns when he found a button missing. Nor are they ever in the way. They turn up which they are needed or wantd, and do the right and proper thing. They even welcome their wife's relations.

Washing-day in the picture is different to washing-day at home. I have never once smelt soap-suds. And when husbands come home they always pat their wives, sometimes they even embrace them, and turn to and do the washing.

"Picture" husbands seem never to keep their wives short of money, and I feel certain that this is responsible for a great deal of their married happiness; and they never ask any questions about what happened to the last dollar.

More. Husbands always enjoy what their wives have cooked for them. You can see the look of appreciation and gratitude. I cannot recall a single instance where a husband had thrown the meat at the cat—a thing that happens, I regret to say, in the case of some ordinary husbands.

And no husband ever uses rude words to his wife. I have listened (or watched) for this on numerous occasions, and I have never heard (or seen) one.

No wife needs to ask her husband where he has been or why he is late, and husbands don't tell lies. You see, they don't need to because they stay at home unless they are taken out.

On reflection, I wonder whether it is not the perfect wives (in the pictures) that create the responses in husbands that have become perfected. Anyhow, all the women seem to have got the husbands they deserve. It bears thinking about.